FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 071 *10 April 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

West Has Not Altered Its 'Negative Positions' at MBFR [Stepanov in IZVESTIYA 5 Apr] AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

PRAVDA Reviews 94th CEMA Executive Session [Sharov, 7 Apr] BB 1
Book on Marxist-Leninist Theory of Social Development Reviewed [Kruzhkov in PRAVDA 3 Apr] BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review on 'Unpredictability' of U.S. Actions [Bolshalkov, 6 Apr] CC 1
'Studio Nine' Discusses Future of Detente [Zorin, Zagladin, Shishlin] CC 5
U.S. Anti-Soviet Policies CC 5
West European Response CC 5
Anti-Soviet Propaganda CC 9
Attitudes Toward Detente CC 10
CSCE, Olympic Boycott CC 11
Chinese Foreign Policy CC 12
Chinese Internal Politics CC 13
Complex World Situation CC 16

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage, Comment on U.S.-Iranian Situation Continues A 1
PRAVDA Report [Kurdyumov, 9 Apr] A 1
Diplomats Humiliated Before Departure A 1
Attempts To Use UN 'Cloak' [Soltan] A 1
Possible U.S. Actions [Lukyanov, Sobolev] A 2
Washington's Hypocrisy A 3
Vashedchenko: Allied Reaction A 4
Carter's Measures 'Reckless Step' [Ovchinnikov] A 5
Kuznetsov: Assertion of USSR Agents in Iran 'Utter Nonsense' A 6
Carter Makes Hostages Trump Card in 'Preelection Game' [Nakoryakov] A 7
Carter, As-Sadat Begin Talks at White House [Gan] A 9
Yakhontov: 'Continuing Aggressive Course' Toward Norway, Turkey [PRAVDA 1 Apr] A 9
Tolkunov on MX Missile Program, Public's Anxiety [PRAVDA 5 Apr] A 10
Official Views Futility of Attempts To Cut Scientific Ties [Aleksenko in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 Apr] A 13

CHINA

Yakovlev: Repression in PRC Continues; Mass Purge on Agenda B 1
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: Burlatskiy Analyzes Fifth CCP Plenum B 2

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Foreign Minister Comments on Soviet Troop Presence D 1
'Readers Letters' Support Soviet Afghan Policy D 1
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 7 Apr]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Cites Servicemen's Aid to Afghans [Izgarshev, 4 Apr] D 2
BAKHTAR Report of Afghan Statement on Islamic Conference Noted D 3
Transport Links Between Kabul, Bamian Restored D 4
BAKHTAR Reports Attempts To 'Liquidate' Party Factionalism D 4
Afghans, Soviets Cooperate on Amudarya Bridge Project D 5
[Mironov in PRAVDA 3 Apr]
PRAVDA: British Paper Views Lack of Anti-Soviet Feeling in Pakistan D 5
[3 Apr]
PRAVDA: Pakistani Foreign Ministry Denies Nuclear Test Plan [4 Apr] D 6
India's Gandhi Discusses Soviet Actions in Afghanistan [PRAVDA 4 Apr] D 6
PRAVDA Notes Bangladesh Tension, Demonstrations, Arrests [4 Apr] D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Reports Brezhnev, Kosygin Message on Ton Duc Thang Death E 1
[1 Apr]
Yasnov Meets With Lao, Kampuchean Delegations in Hanoi E 1
[PRAVDA 4 Apr]
Delegation Arrives Home E 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian Leaders, Students Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Reported H 1
Qotbzadeh Press Conference H 1
Student Statement H 2
PRAVDA: Most of Revolution Council Oppose Bani-Sadr on Hostages H 2
[8 Apr]
Moscow Persian: Savchenko Deplores Radio Tehran View of USSR H 2
Deterioration of Iranian-Iraqi Relations Noted H 3
Lebedeva Discusses Imperialist Oil Exploitation in Iran H 3
Variations to Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr Statements on Hostages H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev in Luanda for Talks J 1
[Lashkul in IZVESTIYA 5 Apr]
North Yemeni Foreign Minister Visits Ethiopia J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Leaves Moscow for Vacation R 1
Supreme Soviet Commissions Discuss Rural Youth Problems R 1
[PRAVDA 22 Mar]

Korolev Reviews New Journal for Science Historians R 1
[PRAVDA 22 Mar]
Reportage on Kapitonov Visit to Primorskiy Kray R 2
Tour of Vladivostok Enterprises R 2
Primorskiy Plenum Speech R 3
Lativan Justice Minister Appointed Prosecutor R 4
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 21 Mar]
Liyepaya Gorkom First Secretary Replaced at Plenum R 4
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 27 Mar]
Briefs: Magadan Oblast Soviet Session; Khabarovsk Kray Soviet Session; Khabarovsk Kray Party Meeting; Students' Conference in Kiev; Book on Kazakh Successes; Appeal to Journalists R 4

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Tyumen Oilmen Switch to Mechanized Extraction S 1
[Kostylev in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Apr]
Comprehensive Development of West Siberia Oilfields S 1
[Filanovskiy in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Party-Government Resolution on 1980 Feed Procurement [PRAVDA 29 Mar] T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Launching of Manned Spaceship Soyuz-35 U 1
Progress Report U 1
General Shatalov Comment [Zheleznov] U 1
Cosmos-1171 Launched, Functioning Normally U 2
Briefs: Kazakh Academy Meeting; Kiev Academy Presidium Session; BAM Radio Relay Line; Pacific Ocean Expedition U 2

WEST HAS NOT ALTERED ITS 'NEGATIVE POSITIONS' AT MBFR

LD091151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Stepanov dispatch under the rubric "On International Topics": "Two Approaches, Two Positions"]

[Text] Vienna--The 20th round of the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe, which has just ended in Vienna, passed in a complex international situation, when NATO leaders have begun realizing their plans for a buildup of military preparations. This could not fail to affect the debate which took place in the Austrian capital.

Guided by their governments' principled line, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries sought, as during the previous rounds, to achieve concrete results. In this they relied on the broad constructive proposals which they submitted 8 June and 30 November 1978 and 28 June 1979.

The peace initiatives set forth by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his Berlin speech of 6 October 1979 were graphic testimony to the good will of the USSR and the socialist states to unblock the efforts of many years to achieve military detente in Europe and to set an example in proceeding from words to real deeds. This applies particularly to the Soviet Union's decision, already put into practice, unilaterally to reduce the strength of Soviet troops in central Europe by 20,000 men.

However, the socialist countries' efforts and the example set by the Soviet Union have not induced the Western powers' representatives to alter their negative positions. The proposals which they submitted 20 December 1979 do not contain any elements which make it possible to draw the talks participants' viewpoints closer together.

Speaking at the talks and analyzing the West's proposals, Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the USSR delegation, emphasized that they do not take into account the unilateral reduction of troops and arms being implemented by the Soviet Union in central Europe. However, this reduction is considerably in excess of the figures of 13,000 men by which it is proposed to reduce the American troop strength. But for the time being the United States is not reducing but building up the contingent of troops in central Europe.

The far-reaching plans for an increase in nuclear missile and conventional weapons are also well known. Thus, two quite different positions and two quite different modi operandi can be perceived.

During this very round the socialist countries tabled a proposal relating to an exchange of updated data on the troop strengths in central Europe of all the states directly involved in the talks as of 1 January 1980, to which the Western participants have not yet replied.

The plenary session was also addressed by Ambassador J. Dean, leader of the U.S. delegation. To judge from statements by a Western spokesman, he repeated the main points of the Western stand, whose purpose is to secure one-sided military advantages for NATO.

As for the socialist countries, their principled policy of reaching effective accords leading to a reduction in the level of military confrontation in central Europe on an equitable basis, with strict observance of the agreed principle of undiminished security for each side, is immutable. They will continue following this policy unswervingly.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 94TH CEMA EXECUTIVE SESSION

LD100831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Following a Proven Course"]

[Text] The routine 94th CEMA Executive Committee session has been held in Moscow. The policy of socialist economic integration, which is the main factor for every CEMA country's dynamic progress and for strengthening the might of our peoples' community as a while, was again reasserted and developed.

The fraternal states' attention is focused on the implementation of measures to raise collaboration within the CEMA framework to a qualitatively new level. Work to fulfill the five long-term targeted cooperation programs in key production sectors is increasing in scale. These programs are developing into a system of specific agreements. The CEMA Executive Committee analyzed progress in preparing these documents and outlined measures aimed at insuring their timely signing.

The emphasis is placed on deepening specialization and production sharing in manufacturing equipment for the most important sectors of industry. A great deal has already been done in this direction. Broad cooperation has begun in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations on a really impressive scale. Over the years of the current 5-year plan as a whole, reciprocal exports of specialized machine building products between CEMA countries have more than doubled.

However, life and the requirements of socioeconomic development are setting up the CEMA partners increasingly complex problems. A topical questions is that of further stepping up the production--on the basis of specialization and cooperation--of high efficiency, up-to-date types of metalworking equipment, including machine tools with digital program control. On the basis of the need for and the importance of improving the technical standard and quality of specialized products and assimilating new types of machines and equipment, the executive committee defined concrete tasks in further cooperation among CEMA countries.

The Executive Committee decisions, like many other multilateral and bilateral documents adopted recently by CEMA states, reflect the efforts of communist parties and governments to make the eighties a period of intensive production, scientific and technical cooperation. This aim is also served by the long-term bilateral specialization and cooperation programs between the USSR and the European CEMA partners, four of which have already been signed--with Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR.

The CEMA Executive Committee again displayed the fraternal socialist states' firm determination to follow a course of peace and international cooperation. The participants examined information on the session of a drafting group of experts from the CEMA Secretariat and the CEMA countries with EEC experts, held in March, to prepare a draft joint agreement. CEMA's readiness was again confirmed to continue constructive dialog with the EEC with a view to elaborating mutually acceptable decisions on fundamental questions and concluding an agreement to promote the development of equal and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation both between CEMA countries and EEC countries and between the two organizations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The participants in the CEMA Executive Committee session stressed the need for constructive countermoves in this direction on the part of the EEC.

The results of the 94th CEMA Executive Committee session will undoubtedly give new impetus to the further improvement of close, mutually advantageous cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries belonging to CEMA.

BOOK ON MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD100759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Book review by V. Kruzhkov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "World of Books": "In the Struggle for Progress"]

[Text] The problems of social progress and the possibilities of influencing it by controlling social processes constitute one of the objects of the ideological struggle between the two worlds--socialism and capitalism. The keenness and topicality of the struggle of ideas on these issues are determined by the fact that it is a question of mankind's destiny and historical prospects.

Academician M.B. Mitin's book (footnote) (M.B. Mitin. Philosophy and Social Progress [Filosofiya i Sotsialnyy Progress]. Moscow, Science Publishing House, 1979, pp 231) graphically shows the strange mosaic of the different trends, concepts and ideas regarding the question of progress put forward by bourgeois ideologists in the last 20 years. These concepts and theoretical models are extremely short lived, as the author demonstrates. They are feeble theoretically, useless practically and idealistic and metaphysical. The same flaws also characterize bourgeois socialists' arguments regarding the "deliberate regulation of social processes" and future social development, their interpretation of the problems of social management and the utopian models for "saving mankind." Being truly scientific and proven by historical experience and according with the interests of the working people's masses, the Marxist-Leninist theory of social development plays the role of a mighty instrument of social progress. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the building of socialism, the formation of the world socialist system, the practical implementation of Lenin's forecast of developed socialism as a stage in the maturity of the communist socio-economic formation--such is the real embodiment of Lenin's ideas on social progress and the creation of the new civilization. In this connection the book devotes much attention to the questions of the leading role of the working class and the Communist Party's leadership of social processes.

The author correctly notes the increasing influence of the international communist movement and the ideology of proletarian internationalism on present-day world development.

The book provides cogent criticism of contemporary anticommunism as a tool of reaction, which is struggling against social progress, and exposes the attempts to falsify Marxism-Leninism, designed to oppose its growing influence. Interest is evoked by the generalized description provided in the book of Lenin's great contribution to the Marxist teaching on social progress and the analysis of Lenin's ideas on the increase in the role of the people's masses in the revolutionary transformation of the world, his teaching on the nationalities issue and his propositions regarding the making of socialist nations. The author rightly regards Lenin's ideas of controlling social processes in a socialist society as an extremely valuable contribution to elaborating the problems of social development. The author rightly draws readers' attention to the part of Lenin's legacy that makes it possible to assess the struggle for peace as a component of present-day social progress. "The ideas of Leninism and the struggle for peace on earth are inseparable from one another" and "peace and social progress are synonymous concepts" are the conclusions drawn from the account of this problem (see pp 216-217. Readers will find the book interesting. The elucidation of important issues such as social progress in Lenin's theoretical legacy and the real implementation of his ideas is of particular value in view of the approach of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON 'UNPREDICTABILITY' OF U.S. ACTIONS

LD091353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov "International Review"]

[Text] "All accumulated experience, the prevailing international situation and particularly recent facts force us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the destiny of the motherland and all mankind." These calm words, full of profound strength and confidence in the correctness of our cause, heard in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremony at which he was presented with the Lenin Prize have been picked up by the entire world press. Against the background of the murky rhetoric which the U.S. administration is now pouring on the heads of its fellow countrymen and allies, the statement by the leader of the CPSU and Soviet state had the ring of a convincing example of statesmanlike wisdom.

Realism Against Irresponsibility

The USSR's policy as formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress and in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's recent interview with a PRAVDA correspondent and his speech at the election meeting of the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug remains unchanged. It is loyalty to the fraternal alliance of socialist community countries and to proletarian internationalism; a consistent course toward the advancement of the cause of the relaxation of international tension and the curbing of the arms race; the development of good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states interested in this on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs; support for the peoples defending their freedom and independence; and strict observance of all international and allied commitments.

By comparison with this consistent and strictly regulated course of the Soviet Union, U.S. foreign policy takes the form of a frenzied zigzagging spiral leading international relations into the impasse of cold war and dangerous confrontation. In West European capitals recently unflattering remarks addressed to the White House have been heard increasingly frequently. U.S. attempts to wreck detente are causing natural alarm among the peace-loving public. The Western press is writing openly that the U.S. allies, in elaborating their foreign policy line, can no longer rely on official Washington's assurances and statements and are obliged to consider "the factor of the unpredictability" of its actions.

In the slightly more than 3 years of the present U.S. administration's rule many examples of this unreliability have accumulated. The election promises to reduce the U.S. military budget were replaced by a series of decisions which led to a record increase in this budget and an unprecedented arms race in which all NATO countries have been involved at Washington's will. Statements that the United States "is renouncing the role of world gendarme" were followed by the "Carter doctrine" which is essentially no different from the age-old U.S. "big stick" policy. The "crusade" proclaimed by the administration in defense of "human rights," the West German weekly DIE ZEIT wrote "suffered from hypocrisy" from the very first. The Washington "crusaders'" support for the bloodiest regimes--from the shah of Iran to Salvadoran reaction--is confirmation of this. Assurances of loyalty to detente were replaced in the same way by Washington actions to undermine detente. The culmination of this process was the deferral of the White House's initiative, of Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

The hysterical reaction to the events in Iran and Afghanistan, the embargo on trade with the USSR, the boycott of the 1980 Olympics and the fluctuations in U.S. Near East foreign policy supplement the muddled picture which a TIME magazine cartoonist recently depicted as an abstract painting entitled "U.S. foreign policy."

The "unpredictability" of the U.S. administration's actions about which the world press is writing a great deal at this time is caused, however, not so much by the personal qualities of the U.S. leaders as by the crisis of the entire policy of U.S. imperialism. It is precisely its claims to global rule and its constant yearning for "Pax Americana," that is "peace American-style," that basically predetermine Washington's vacillations from the strategy of "peaceful absorption" of the socialist countries by means of "corruption of their systems from within" to Dulles's strategy of "brinkmanship." In proclaiming through the mouths of its ideologists like Brzezinski the "multipolarity" of the present-day world, imperialism manifests no desire to admit this "multipolarity," that is, to admit that the United States is no longer, militarily, economically or politically the "focus of the world" nor powerful enough to dictate its will even to its own allies, still less to the socialist countries. In speaking of the "interdependence" (another term of Brzezinski's) of the world today it has in mind only a "theoretical substantiation" for aggressive concepts. Instead of learning to live in peace and cooperation with other peoples and to respect their independence and national interests and, of great importance, their national pride, the U.S. ruling circles declare virtually the entire world to be the sphere of their "vital interests" and allow themselves to interfere impudently in the internal affairs of sovereign states and dictate their will to them. On what grounds? In general merely on the grounds that sufficient nuclear missile weapons have been stockpiled in U.S. arsenals to unleash total thermonuclear war.

But this is dangerous adventurism. It was precisely this which former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR G. Kennan had in mind when he remarked recently: "If I were asked today whether Western civilization could survive another war, be it nuclear or nonnuclear, I would reply: 'I don't know, I don't know. But you would need a very rich imagination to believe that what remained intact could be called a civilization."

A sober warning. It is no accident that recently even some of the United States closest allies, despite Washington's appeals for "Atlantic solidarity," have been seeking in one way or another to dissociate themselves from the U.S. administration's senseless and irresponsible foreign policy course. "It is becoming increasingly clear," the West German newspaper WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes, "that the idea of 'punishing' a great power--the USSR--is essentially highly unfortunate."

"Iron Fist in Velvet Glove"

This image has been used increasingly frequently recently to describe U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region, where an entire armada of U.S. warships and assault vessels with marines on board is now gathered. For several consecutive months now Washington has been threatening to "punish Iran" for the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the taking of hostages. This week the threats from across the ocean were stepped up. The White House kept the diplomatic and press corps in suspense, reporting that new measures against Iran were about to be taken--within 24 hours, then another 24 hours, until finally as a result of complex diplomatic maneuvers it was announced that the White House would refrain from "punitive sanctions" if the hostages were handed over to the control of the Iranian Government. [paragraph continues]

Speaking at a national convention of the AFL-CIO construction workers labor unions section, President Carter did not however fail to state that U.S. patience "is not infinite" and that "the encroachment on U.S. vital interests in the Persian Gulf region will be rebuffed by all necessary means, including the use of military force."

That is Washington's "iron fist in a velvet glove." Assuming a posture of injured innocence, U.S. administration spokesmen deny any U.S. blame for maintaining the shah's bloody regime and shielding the deposed tyrant from just trial by the Iranian people. "No one in the U.S. Government will make any apologies to anyone in the Iranian Government," Carter stated in the above-mentioned speech. "For we have nothing to apologize for." Really?

Let us recall that Carter and his wife observed the 1978 new year in Tehran. Proposing a toast in the shah's honor, Carter said then: "There is no leader in the world to whom I offer greater thanks and none for whom I have friendlier feelings!" This was said of a man who, in the Ayatollah Khomeyni's words, "physically destroyed and maimed hundreds of thousands of Iranians and plundered the country." The United States is also directly responsible for this. In an interview with the U.S. magazine SEVEN DAYS, one of the leaders of the shah's secret police, SAVAK, Hasan (Zana), now awaiting trial in Iran, said recently that through its Tehran Embassy the United States maintained direct contact with SAVAK. The shah's butchers were not only trained in the United States in methods of "interrogation under torture" but also received instruments of torture from across the Atlantic.

It is unlikely that these "equipment supplies" to the shah's regime could not have gotten by without licenses from the Washington administration since they require licenses there even for the export of Coca-Cola. The tyrant's patrons, even when they are exposed, merely regret, that they were unable to save the shah's regime and halt the Iranian revolution.

The fact that this was prevented by the resolute position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which warned Washington against the military "operation to support the shah" which it had prepared, is irrefutable and well known. For this reason in itself the attempts of some circles to equate the United States and the USSR are not only historically untrue but politically short-sighted.

Yearning for a "New Axis"

At the end of march the so-called "Trilateral Commission" created in 1972 by businessmen and politicians from the United States, Canada, the Common Market countries and Japan ended its regular session in London. Incidentally, many representatives of the present U.S. administration, including President Carter, are closely linked with this commission. One of the aims of the group--a sort of brain trust of present-day imperialism--was to coordinate the domestic and foreign policy of the monopolies of the biggest imperialist states. What sort of policy is this?

Speaking at the commission session, former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa called for the creation of a North American-West European-Japanese "alliance of common ideals" to "defend democracy against encroachments from the communist bloc led by the Russians."

It is obvious that highly influential circles in the imperialist states are thinking seriously about creating some new anti-Soviet "axis" in the image and likeness of the "Anti-Comintern Pact" knocked together by the fascist governments of Europe and Japan during the preparations for World War II. The world public cannot fail to be alerted also by the fact that attempts are being made to involve China in this "axis" as well. After all, according to America's FOREIGN POLICY magazine, "the Carter administration has come so close to forming a military alliance with China that it has already virtually taken the last step toward triangular diplomacy."

Within the framework of this "triangle" and the trilateral "alliance of common ideals" there is no more agreement than in the famous three-sided alliance between the swan, the crab and the pike. It was Myazawa again who said in London that "the United States can no longer exercise leadership of the so-called free world alone." Both Tokyo and Bonn are laying claim to this leadership, so far in unison with Washington. The economic might of the FRG and Japan has promoted them to the ranks of the capitalist world's leading exporters. These claims are also backed up by the buildup of their military arsenals.

Somewhat further afield, "down under"--in Australia and New Zealand--FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel, if we are to believe news agency cables, has appealed there for "a curb on the Soviet Union" and "resistance to the Russians' attempts to step up their influence in the Pacific." Surely Bonn's sphere of "vital interests" does not now extend to the expanses of the Pacific! Global claims there are concealed by arguments about the need for a "division of labor" with the United States in insuring "global responsibility." In accordance with this concept, the FRG, as BUSINESS WEEK, the journal of U.S. business circles, notes, is acting in U.S. interests in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Central America. The Washington POST writes that the United States expects Japan not only to increase its military expenditure to the same level as the United States and Britain but also to "assume responsibility" for aid to Pakistan, Egypt and Turkey. A division of the world, and that's that! Are the thoughts of the "strategists" from the "Trilateral Commission," where highly influential circles of the imperialist powers are represented, not aimed toward this?

In the United States many sober articles have been published recently whose authors rightly point to the danger of such plans, to the fact that the countries of the "Anti-Comintern Pact" began their fatal path to recarve the map of the world with the same "division of responsibility" with the tacit connivance of the United States, Britain and France. The broad public in the United States and Western Europe is also concerned by the protracted game of chance involving the "China card." Reports of the development in China of an ICBM capable of reaching U.S. territory and items in the U.S. press about surreptitiously acquired secret briefings which the Chinese leaders are now conducting behind closed doors, explaining that Beijing needed contacts with the West for the rapid modernization of its armed forces necessary for the assertion of Chinese hegemonism in the world--all this shows that calculations aimed at "playing the China card" and continuing to win are built on sand.

The complex international situation confirms again and again an unshakable truth of the present day--there is no sensible alternative to detente. It is in the light of this truth that the peoples of the world gauge the words and deeds of the leaders of great and small powers. The forces of peace and socialism are doing everything possible to insure that the banner of detente remains the guideline for international development and that the world is not cast back to the cold war, toward which imperialism is pushing mankind. The peoples are fully determined to march along another path--the path of peace, cooperation and social progress. This is the main highway of modern history.

'STUDIO NINE' DISCUSSES FUTURE OF DETENTE

LD091055 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 80 LD

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, PRAVDA political observer; Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, comrades. We meet again at "Studio Nine" at the Ostankino Television Center to discuss current international problems.

U. S. Anti-Soviet Policies

In previous discussions at "Studio Nine" we discussed the various aspects of the turn in the international political situation which came about as a result of certain steps and actions taken lately by the Washington leadership. These actions were dictated by self-interest and mercenary interests, beginning with the aspiration to change the existing balance of power in favor of the United States and ending with self-serving pre-election considerations of some politicians whose positions proved to be not as strong as they wished in the course of the current U.S. electoral campaign. In any case, it is an incontestable fact that the changes, unfortunately not for the better, which have taken place in international politics are the result of the behavior, the results of the actions of Washington leaders. If they had set themselves the task of freezing the process of detente, worsening the political atmosphere in the world, it must be said that so far Washington has managed to achieve this task to a certain extent. But one must also say that the political scenario which has apparently been prepared by somebody in Washington and which Washington is implementing lately is producing very evident misfires. Not everything in the world is happening in accordance with the scenario and it is not working as well as its planners and creators would wish. One of the examples of the poor working of the scenario is perhaps the course of events in Western Europe, one of the most important political centers of the world. Many recent facts tell about this in a sufficiently convincing manner. I would like to begin today's discussion and analysis of events happening in the world with a request to you, Vadim Valentinovich, to answer the question: What is the cause of the poor implementation of the scenario--or, to be more cautious, the insufficient implementation of it--and why has the course of events in Europe taken a turn which provokes evident or poorly concealed displeasure in Washington.

West European Response

[Zagladin] Valentin Sergeyevich, it is difficult to give a simple answer to this question, because there are many different causes, and they are at times contradictory. Recently, I visited several West European countries, where I continued discussions with political leaders belonging to Red political parties and other European parties. Therefore, the picture of impressions is fairly broad and very mixed. There are masses of opinions, moods, points of view which often contradict each other; however, two opposite viewpoints were present everywhere, in all the countries I have managed to visit and in all the discussions I have had.

The first of these general opinions or points of view is that Europeans are worried by the worsened situation, the increased confrontation between West and East as they say, primarily between the United States and the Soviet Union, as is said generally. The second, that one can see in all viewpoints--irrespective of their specific positions in one or another topic--a desire to overcome this confrontation, to return to the process of detente and its deepening, and progress further on the road of supplementing political detente with military detente--that is, continue on the road which Europe has so far covered fairly successfully.

[Shishlin] In truth, Vadim Valentinovich, there is another evaluation which you must have noticed--that though on the whole relations between socialist and capitalist countries of Europe have passed this stress test and although the Americans are laying a hard bed without thinking about who will have to sleep on it, among Europeans there is the thought that detente itself must be made hard. Such is the case with Strauss. It is something like salty ice cream, which cooks do not make, but in politics some cooks have learned to make strange dishes which are generally inedible.

[Zagladin] That is true. The remark is correct and I shall return to it later. It has been dictated by territorial considerations. These two viewpoints exist everywhere; they are evident in all the discussions and in all the countries I have happened to visit. Of course, a question was raised by interlocutors: All right, given that there is a desire, how does one realize this desire, how does one return to the course and continue along it with increased vigor. That is where the question about the American scenario comes in. At the beginning in the West there was a very active wave of pressure on the mass media which is being continued. This pressure is being organized by the Americans, by NATO services and of course local forces. The orientation of the pressure is that the Soviet Union is responsible for everything, that from the time the Soviet troops entered Afghanistan everything has gone bad, turned upside down.

It must be admitted that a certain section of public opinion somehow believed this for a short period. As time goes by this impression is increasingly dispelled and people begin to think more deeply and begin to come to the completely opposite conclusion. They begin to understand the connection between cause and effect, as was frequently said by interlocutors. One of the French politicians, Admiral Sanguinetti, said that all this sensation about Afghanistan now in progress is a spectacle which the United States uses to distract public opinion from preparations for a war in Europe. I think this is a very sharp and clear description which he gave during an interview with one of Portugal's newspapers. This viewpoint is gaining wider currency all the time but various other viewpoints also exist, as I have said before.

Among all the others, there is now frequent talk about the fact that the United States is at fault, that it is directly responsible for what has happened and for the new tension, and that it is the United States which should adopt measures to improve the situation. There is something else that needs saying. This criticism of the United States, which is very sharp and sometimes even personal, is extremely sharp, I would even say that it is unprecedented. It does not mean at all that West Europe is prepared to break the alliance with the United States or is striving to do so. There are forces which could do it, others think it is untimely and sometimes there are attempts to ascribe to us aspirations saying that the Soviet Union is building all its diplomacy on trying to start a quarrel between Europe and the United States. I do not believe that we have to prove to our viewers that we have no such aspirations. We have another aspiration: to continue detente and strive for peace for all peoples. They must decide themselves with whom to ally themselves and with whom not to ally themselves.

[Shishlin] I believe, Vadim Valentinovich, that the Europeans feel that in the conditions of detente their independence benefits, of course, and their national interests also benefit. This tension can of course swamp many things in this Atlantic solidarity.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, the fact that the NATO partners are now trying to build and implement some kind of political unity is natural and should by no means surprise us. However, it looks as if this unity can be achieved in some spheres more than in others.

[Zagladin] There is no doubt about it. There is no doubt about both the trends. It is true that they are striving to strengthen unity, or at least not to disturb it despite criticism of the United States, although there are differences about this. Those who do not even doubt the alliance and, on the contrary, want to strengthen relations within the framework of the Atlantic alliance, still criticize the U.S. for the character they attributed to relations within the alliance. One of the West German public figures, for example, told me this: They say that we must strengthen our solidarity with the United States and exercise much pressure on us in this respect. All right, solidarity is necessary. But how is "solidarity" to be understood? Solidarity exists when there is mutual information and mutual consultation. Did the Americans consult us about what they have done and what they intend to do? They confronted us with a fait accompli. It is this fact which produces the difficulties about which we are all now talking.

In fact, the American scenario with which we began our discussion is a scenario, as I have said, which causes damage to the allies. I would like to clarify this. It is a scenario with two spearheads, not one. It is intended to insure a change in the correlation of forces in the world to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and all forces of peace and socialism. This is one aspect, one spearhead. The second aspect and second spearhead is an attempt to subordinate its partners even more, to put order in the Atlantic family and to overcome the lack of discipline--as they say--which was displayed in the disunited voting in December of last year in Brussels. The United States considers that it can export its difficulties to the European countries and make them pay for all the difficulties with which the Americans themselves have to live. This is the second spearhead of the scenario. This makes it clear that this scenario could not fail to provide contrary reactions.

This may be interesting for our viewers: I have met with the following concept in various circles, saying that now poor West Europe is caught between two fires. There are three factors: West Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union; two are exercising pressure on West Europe and the poor thing has to live with it. It is a false concept because we exercise no pressure on West Europe. All of us, all the European countries acted together at Helsinki, and we want to continue in the same way. If we do exercise pressure, it is only to say: Let us continue our way together. But this is not pressure.

As far as the Americans are concerned, they are really exercising pressure. However, we must not close our eyes to the fact that West Europe and the United States are equally developed capitalist countries. The class and socioeconomic interests of these countries' ruling circles are in general the same. Because of this despite all the differences and contradictions which may exist--and we can see this in facts of daily life --their socioeconomic unity has an influence.

So I return to your question and can say that there is definite unity and there is also a difference of interests.

There is the striving to strengthen unity and solidarity and there is an inevitable intensification of some antagonisms. If you take a specific look at the situation, you can see the following picture:

Let us consider the questions at the center of attention of present-day Europe. They are questions posed by the Americans, such as accusations of all deadly sins against the Soviet Union, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism which are acquiring rather fierce forms. I would say that it is a long time since I have seen such raging anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in Europe.

Anti-Soviet Propaganda

This happens even in countries such as France, which were less subject to this, if I may say so. As far as anti-Sovietism is concerned, it is reaching levels which a Soviet person finds very difficult to imagine. If we analyze what happened in the past, this is how the facts stood. They distorted our position, interpreting it in their own way; they tried to ascribe intentions to us which we did not have, on the basis of selected facts and reasons. Now it is different. Now they simply invent nonexistent facts and quote agencies and people who had allegedly been somewhere where they obviously had not been. On this absolutely unrealistic basis they erect an entire edifice of accusations against us. This is how fairy stories appear about our armed forces which are supposed to be waging hard bloody battles in Afghanistan, that we are using chemical and other weapons there. I would call it cosmic delirium. It is on this that an edifice of political discussions and political accusations against us is erected. This is part of anti-Sovietism.

[Zorin] I would like to add here, Vadim Valentinovich, that is quite obvious that a definite double standard is being applied in the anti-Soviet campaign you have mentioned.

[Zagladin] There is no doubt.

[Zorin] Let us say that the FRG Foreign Minister Genscher speaks about events in Afghanistan in the same way as Washington, yet at the same time Bonn pretends that there are no events in El Salvador. Yet there is quite open American intervention there including military intervention. Or, for example, in Paris there are ready comments on events in Afghanistan, yet such a small inconspicuous fact as the presence of French expeditionary forces in Chad is completely ignored. It is a quite obvious and unconscientious double standard.

[Zagladin] Quite true. I have mentioned it to many interlocutors and not one of them could give me a persuasive reply if they were bourgeois politicians or people in similar positions. But what you have said is an absolute fact. I will continue now. There is also a new element in anticommunism. Let us consider France again. There have always been anticommunist statements against the French Communist Party. It has been said that the party is not national, not patriotic and the like. This was so in the twenties and remains so today. There is little new in it. But now a new feature has appeared, and I would say that it is a method borrowed from the American press. It is the method of defamation campaigns, a method of personal attacks and insults without foundation. It is all based on inventions. At present, there is a campaign against Comrade Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party. It is once again bases on inventions, on personal insults and on insinuations with no foundations made with reference to very doubtful or nonexistent sources. All this creates a certain climate. I would call it a bad, unpleasant climate. This feature is characteristic of all Western countries. Of course, the United States is breaking all records in this.

They are the initiators of it all, and there is also the matter of the election. But this exists in other Western European countries and is a point of agreement. They are in agreement. They are in agreement on this.

Attitudes Toward Detente

Now let us consider policy, the policy of detente, attitudes toward detente, attitudes toward Madrid, attitudes toward future prospects of detente. Here everything is different. Why different? Because in fact Europe has obtained--managed to obtain--more from detente than the United States, and Nikolay Vladimirovich was quite right about it. I had a very interesting talk with a man, a representative of the socialist party of one of the countries I visited. He said that discussions saying that detente brings one-sided gains is not correct. It is profitable for all potentially, but it depends on who manages to obtain these gains. Let us take the countries which have managed to develop good political relations with the East and who developed economic and cultural relations and so forth. They have gained more. Those who could not succeed have gained less. As he said, it was the United States who gained less, because they themselves did not succeed in this, or did not want to do it. It is a rather interesting thought. There is no doubt that politically Europe has gained more and has succeeded in becoming more Europe on its own. [as heard]

[Shishlin] It has also gained more economically from detente.

[Zagladin] There is no doubt about that either. Europe has gained more without doubt. I would say that there is less unity between Europe and the United States in the economic sphere, because the Europeans say quite openly that they do not want to cut economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. This is said by leading government officials, and primarily the business circles. They are absolutely united on this. Although some countries are introducing economic limits, such as the British and some others, basically relations are being preserved.

[Shishlin] Yes, Vadim Valentinovich, several large contracts have been signed quite recently. For example, the Italian Montedison firm has signed a contract with us for the construction of seven chemical plants costing $800 million. The French intend to deliver to us equipment for two enterprises which will assemble drilling rigs for offshore oil exploration.

[Zagladin] Well, usually this is what is said in this connection: Primarily we do not want to cut economic relations, for the simple reason that it would cause damage to our countries. The second argument is that, of course, solidarity can be shown in the sense that we do not want to replace the United States where they had a contract with you which they canceled, and we do not want to get in and grab them ourselves. This is the second argument. The third is again about criticism of the United States, saying that the United States with its slogan of boycotting the Soviet Union economically is suggesting a new line of behavior. They tell the West Europeans: Do not export goods to the Soviet Union. We, in exchange, will export more of our goods to you.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, what you have said reminds me of a statement by a remarkable Czech writer Karel Capek who wrote: The wolf came to a meeting of sheep and said: Dear sheep, I propose to find for us a means of coexistence on an economic foundation. I will not eat your grass and you will give me your meat in exchange.

[Zagladin] There is a difference, although the example is brilliant. But maybe in this case the Americans want to eat the grass as well as obtain the meat.

[Zorin] Capek wrote this before the war.

[Shishlin] He could not imagine how the U.S. appetite would grow.

[Zagladin] In conclusion to the rather long reply to your question, I would like to say that it is very satisfying that despite the different attitudes and arguments there is a wish to go forward and a desire to search for some new solutions in Europe.

This becomes clear in specific reflections and proposals among very wide public circles. It concerns some governments, it concerns the public. A routine forum of the European Committee for Security and Cooperation was held in Brussels at which our delegation headed by our delegate Comrade Shaposhnikov, member of the bureau of our European committee, was present. All this was very clearly stated there. Everyone spoke of the future, saying that specific solutions must be found. What in particular, what solutions? On how to resume talks on medium-range missiles, on medium-range means, despite the Brussels NATO session and its decision, on how to advance in Vienna, on how to insure the successful advance to Madrid and the holding of this conference. Everybody is interested in the proposals of the Warsaw Pact on a conference on military detente and the proposals of the Polish comrades and Comrade Gierek to convene it in Warsaw. Despite all the criticism and discussions the entire matter is becoming constructive.

[Shishlin] I would like to make one observation in this connection. I think that probably the feeling has become stronger in both the capitalist and socialist parts of Europe that these two parts of Europe should not find themselves in the position of duellists and of some third person telling them to start fighting. Let us be honest and admit that there was a definite lull in mutual relations, but this lull does not mean a vacuum or lack of relations. The dialog continued also at the highest levels between European socialist and capitalist countries, as is known.

It is true that there is also a viewpoint to the effect that in general attention should be concentrated on Madrid alone, and that the proposals of the socialist countries on a conference on measures for confidence and military detente should be temporarily forgotten.

However, these two proposals in fact follow the same course. Who knows, maybe successful work and successful preparations for such a conference will make it possible to dissolve the West's nonconstructive position, which has ruined the basis for talks on medium-range missiles, and will make it possible to establish a platform for possible search for solutions in the interests of all sides.

I believe it is time to remember Lenoid Ilich Brezhnev's words to the effect that we keep the doors open for talks. I believe we should remember his words, saying that the Soviet Union is ready to limit or eliminate any type of weapon under strict observance of the principle of equal security for the sides.

One gets the impression that even the lull which really existed is a lull which is passing and that the cold spring is not necessarily followed by a cold summer.

CSCE, Olympic Boycott

[Zorin] In connection with what you have said, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to make an observation.

You reminded our viewers of Madrid, of the Madrid conference planned for November of this year in which countries which participated in the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation are to take part. As you remember, it was envisaged there that periodic meetings would be held to consider problems of European security. The next such meeting is planned for Madrid at the end of the current year in the second half of November.

I would like to draw our viewers' attention to one circumstance. Following the Helsinki conference Western politicians and Western propaganda tried to overstress rather artificially one question, although the Final Act of the Helsinki conference included several most important clauses. But most of the talk was about the so-called Third Basket, that is, a group of questions concerning cooperation in the sphere of culture, in the sphere of science and in the sphere of sport. There were attempts to accuse us, saying that the Soviet Union does not try hard enough to fulfill this....

[Zagladin] Not the Soviet Union alone, all the socialist countries.

[Zorin] In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the following. At present Western propaganda is for some reason keeping quiet about this Third Basket. On the eve of Madrid the United States has decided to boycott the summer Olympic games. This is a question contained in this Third Basket on international sports relations.

There are some responsible public figures in West Europe, such as British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, whose neck must be hurting from constantly nodding in agreement to Washington on all questions. She nods particularly hard on the question of the summer Olympic games. How does this look in connection with the coming conference in Madrid and in connection with the obvious violation of the decisions in this very Third Basket by some Western powers and primarily the United States? It is quite clear that the responsibility for this on the eve of Madrid belongs primarily to Washington.

Chinese Foreign Policy

I must say that recently there have been many letters in "Studio Nine's" mail from writers who want us to speak on recent events in China. They are not merely questions on the situation in China, but most of the letter writers connect it to subjects on which we have been talking today. I will quote one of these letters. The writer is a Kazan engineer, Comrade Lebedev. He writes that in recent times the Western countries have been very active in playing the notorious Chinese card. It is being used by the United States and its NATO partners. It seems that the actions of Beijing's leaders are in the interests of imperialist states. This is becoming increasingly clear. I would like you to tell us what is happening in Beijing now and how the political processes in progress there are used by the forces of anticommunism for their own aims, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] Yes, I understand the questions but I would still like to say that the answer to this question is not quite so easy. Because [words indistinct] is obvious. It is that present-day China's foreign policy is becoming tougher and is oriented to rapprochement with developed capitalist countries.

Recent weeks are another confirmation of this. During the last 10 days of March Zhang Wenjin, China's deputy foreign minister, was in the United States. His visit began in a rather curious way. It began in Honolulu where the U.S. military headquarters of the Pacific are located. For 2 days the Chinese traveler had talks with representatives of the Pacific headquarters, and they acquainted him with the locations of the U.S. Armed Forces and other military affairs. Later in Washington he had a meeting with Vice President Mondale and officials of the White House and the State Department.

What did they negotiate about? They negotiated independent but mutually supplementing actions to neutralize the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, as they said.

This is how one can interpret what Brown said at the beginning of the year during his visit to Beijing. Brown is U.S. defense secretary. He uttered a rather curious sentence at the time. He said: Cooperation between the two countries must remind other countries that if they threaten the common interests of the United States and China, we are capable of retaliating with additional actions in the sphere of defense as well as in the sphere of diplomacy. Every expression is a riddle. The common interests of the United States and China--what interests? What are the additional actions in the sphere of defense? However, the fog of these statements is clearing slightly in view of the fact that Washington has already published the decision of the State Department on the sale of military equipment to China. In fact, although there are some stipulations, everything is being sold except the newest weaponry.

I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to the fact that in this case China is not a passive side. It is not the object of the American's game but a definite subject of world policy. It is during these days that the Chinese are receiving an envoy of the British Conservatives, Defense Secretary Pym.

[Zagladin] Defense again.

[Shishlin] Yes, a defense minister once again. What does Pym say? Pym says: Considering that both Britain and China are worried about Soviet power and its possible use, we consider that it would be correct to establish cooperation in the cause of defense against a Soviet threat.

However, the developed capitalist countries' addresses are not the only ones in the active policy of the present Chinese leadership. Another address in their book is that of developing states. We all remember the feverish and unhealthy activity of Chinese diplomats in connection with the Islamabad conference and the nonalined movement.

[Zagladin] In general I would say that definite changes have become apparent in the tactics of the Chinese leadership. If you turn to the past, this tactic was reduced to trying to form parallel or opposing parties or groupings following defeat in the attempt to subordinate the communist movement. It was the first stage. Later, after Mao's death and the subsequent changes which produced a shock among Maoist groupings in other countries as well, relations with these groupings cooled down and then began improving again. There were certain fluctuations. Now it is quite clear that on the one hand these groupings have been set aside although they continue to exist. However, they partially change their orientations and change their protectors. On the other hand attention is being diverted increasingly to attempts to widen contacts with existing communist parties. It is obvious that there are changes taking place in this area. It has already been announced that they have invited some party delegations. If I am not wrong, a delegation of the Italian Communist Party is to go there in April.

[Shishlin] However, their foreign policy is determined by visits of course--visits are action as well--and also by the approach to crisis situations, to acute situations. I would like to draw your attention to two examples.

What is China's attitude to Kampuchea? The new Kampuchea? Like this: China continues to support the remains of Pol Pot's bands. More than that, China emphasizes clearly that there is no way to the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia--and in particular the Kampuchean problem created by them--without using military means. This was said recently during a reception in China for Khieu Samphan, one of Pol Pot's devotees. Samphan then went on to Pyongyang.

Consider another critical point in the complicated situation. I mean the situation surrounding Afghanistan which became an object of external aggression. Vadim Valentinovich said quite rightly that in Europe they are guessing, they are proposing various forms, there is some kind of frequently inaccurate search, a search which frequently goes in the wrong direction.

But, in any case, the Europeans agree that the Afghan crisis, which was provoked by external aggression against this country, must be solved by political means. China considers that a quite opposite method of action must be used: Pressure on the Soviet Union must be increased. They say directly that Afghanistan must be turned into the vanguard of struggle against the Soviet Union. This was said by nobody else but Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, when you spoke about Brown's statements you asked what common interests China and the U.S. have.

[Shishlin] Yes. Common interests.

[Zorin] I think that we have discovered one common sphere of interest.

[Shishlin] Yes, no doubt. There is an entire sheaf of purpose. I would like to cite only a few of them, to answer Comrade Lebedev's question. The first purpose of course is to implement the hegemonistic course, implement the hegemonistic aims of the present Chinese leadership. It is a rather curious division of labor. I came across the viewpoint that the Americans are now fighting against Vietnam with Chinese hands. It is a witty thought, but I do not think it is a correct one. China has its own aims. Just look carefully; by increasing tension and by thickening the clouds round Afghanistan and Kampuchea, by being nice to Europeans and by being nice to the U.S., the Chinese are acting--not talking but acting--in Asia. They are acting energetically and step by step. So it is really a question of China having hegemonistic aims and trying to implement them. According to the calculations of Chinese leaders, increased tension hampers the possibilities of progressive forces and opens wide spaces for Chinese expansion.

Naturally China expects to receive something for its services from the West. As we have already noted, it is receiving something already. This concerns military equipment as well. For the same services China expects the West to pay a second time. This time it is in the area of modern technology, machinery and credits. So far it is successful in some ways. In any case, last year the U.S. and China concluded 15 agreements in the sphere of trade, technology, cooperation in science, prospecting for minerals and so forth. The United States gave China the most-favored nation standing. This is another significant fact. It seems that in the autumn China will enter the IMF and the IBRD. So we see that China gets credits and definite support.

But China seems to need tension for other reasons as well. At least for one more reason: It is that situation which makes it possible for the Chinese leadership to contain the internal situation in their own country. So there is here an entire sheaf of aims. Naturally, I named only a few of them. But the fact remains that it is impossible to say that today's China is led on an imperialist leash and acts according to the orders of the U.S. or the NATO members. The game is very complicated.

Valentin Sergeyevich, there really is a complicated interlacing of interests--and we can see some conflicting interests. But there is here much of the unhealthy, complicated and contradictory picture which is today's Beijing.

[Zagladin] Internally.

Chinese Internal Politics

[Shishlin] Yes, internally, we can say. The Fifth Plenum of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee was held at the end of February this year. It adopted very serious decisions, some interesting decisions. Our press has reported them so there is no need to go into details. However, I think it is necessary to briefly remind ourselves of them. Primarily, the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee plenum removed from the Politburo four public figures which were particularly prominent during the Cultural Revolution.

[Zagladin] A magic number.

[Shishlin] Yes, the number four is for some reason very popular there.

[Zagladin] This is the second foursome.

[Shishlin] The second foursome. But there is no assurance at all that it is the last foursome. Rather on the contrary, there is an assurance that it is an intermediate foursome. The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee plenum introduced into the composition of the Standing Committee of the Politburo--that is the highest level of Chinese leadership--two public figures. These are Hu Yaobang, who became general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Zhao Ziyang. He is leader of Sichuan Province and a man who wants to combine socialist economy and market economy in China, as he says. The plenum decided to convene an extraordinary 12th Chinese Communist Party congress and, what is no less remarkable, it has completely rehabilitated Liu Shaoqi, former chairman of the Chinese People's Republic. He was the first and only one as the post was later eliminated. I would even like to quote the words used about Liu Shaoqi in China now. The Chinese Hung Chi writes this: "Comrade Liu Shaoqi was given back the good name of a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary and one of the chief leaders of the party and the state. Thus the real image, turned inside out by the history of the 17-year long period of our struggle, was reestablished and the real face of history was completely restored."

Well, the statement that the real face of history was restored in China has no foundation that I can see. Many people unmercifully beaten and ground down during this Cultural Revolution were rehabilited. The Chinese sources themselves call it...[Zagladin interrupts]

[Zagladin] It was before it. There repressions began before the Cultural Revolution. This has been forgotten, it is in the past. This period began in the forties.

[Shishlin] In the forties it gained great momentum when tension began to increase in relations between China and other socialist countries, and first of all the Soviet Union. Here is something very important because all the people whose sin and whose crime lay in the fact that they were seen as being allegedly pro-Soviet, actually stood for a course of building socialism in China on Marxist-Leninist principles and of developing of internationalist relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That was all their sin consisted of and they have all been rehabilitated now. It seems that if you want to reconstruct true history... [Zagladin interrupts]

[Zagladin] Yes, yes.

[Shishlin] Then you have to draw further conclusions, but there are none.

[Zagladin] It is a matter of rehabilitating not only the names, but also ideas, concepts and policies.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in this connection, it is very appropriate to remember that Liu Shaoqi himself is a complex political leader and a significant figure of course, but at the Eighth CCP Congress he openly said that unity and friendship between China and the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the consolidation and strengthening of this friendship is for China the highest international duty and the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy. That is how he spoke. But these words in present-day China do not exist; they are not remembered.

On the other hand, there are many rumors in China, and very interesting rumors. Lately in China you can note a peculiar tendency to make rumors leak out. Somebody puts the rumors out and not from below but from above. If you speak about the distribution of forces within the Chinese leadership, the results of the fifth plenum amounted to the determined promotion of Deng Xiaoping as the leader of present-day China. Well, this has not prevented him from refusing the post of chief of the general staff. Now in China there are persistent rumors that this summer Deng Xiaoping will give up the post of vice premier of the State Council. There are grounds for finding an elaborate intrigue in this matter and which can be aimed, to a considerable extent, against one of the few surviving leaders promoted during the period of the Cultural Revolution, Hua Guofeng, who occupies the posts of chairman of the CCP, premier of the State Council and chairman of the Military Commission.

This intrigue may also be directed against those Chinese veterans who for one reason or another do not suit Deng Xiaoping and Ye Jianying, Chen Yun and others. Of course, attention is also attracted to the fact, as has been the case over the past 2 or 3 years, that in China the center of gravity of the resolutions adopted lies precisely in the sphere of the reshuffling of all these cadres. In other words, it is a matter of some kind of interim results, an unceasing struggle in the upper echelons of the Chinese leadership. This is followed by a complex and mixed reshuffle in other links of the Chinese hierarchy.

Therefore, I think that we can justifiably adopt the resolutions of the Fifth Plenum of the CCP Central Committee as interim resolutions, which sum up interim results--a kind of section of China's history. Now in China you can see anything you want to in the muddy waters of these events--Maoism, fragments of Maoism, some kind of pragmatism and some simply rational decisions.

There is no doubt that China is not a solidified society. This is revealed by the Fifth CCP Central Committee Plenum. The political situation in China is inevitably changing and so far it is not changing for the better. We must not overlook the fact that in a few days' time this contradiction will be seen clearly: Some more or less rational, pragmatic steps in domestic policy combined with irrationality in foreign policy, maybe some kind of apparent irrationality in Chinese foreign policy, because in April the Soviet-PRC treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which has remained inoperative through the fault of the Chinese side and existed in name only, will come to an end. On the whole, the orientation of China toward a rapprochement with capitalist countries, the frantic anti-Soviet course of China, is in the final analysis in contradiction with the interests of the development of the national economy of the country, with the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves. From that equation, China and some specific forces in China must look for a way out and of course they will look for it.

[Zagladin] Of course, all this will be connected with how events develop in the world and within China itself. I simply want to underline that in my view it is a very complex equation. Yet, on the other hand, this equation is real and it must be reckoned with when we talk about general world events and about their course and their prospects.

I will do here what is usually done by Valentin Sergeyevich: He quotes from letters received from viewers, and I want to say that I have not just one but many such letters devoted to the same subject.

In one of the discussions we have had here, I said that we should be full of optimism since the wind of history blows into our sails. Two, three or four persons responded saying that generally this is correct, but each said it in a different manner. But at the same time the situation is complex. Isn't there a contradiction in optimism on its own and there being complexity in the situation? I would like to answer these letters.

Complex World Situation

I will answer in this way: Of course the situation is very complex. We are aware of this. But what does this complexity of the situation reflect? That is the main question and we cannot say whether we should be optimistic or not if we do not take into consideration the causes of the complexity of the current situation. The causes of this complexity are diverse and I would divide them into three groups: There are current, today's, causes like the U.S. presidential elections or the election of the FRG chancellor. They have led to the present specific difficulties, specific turns in U.S. policy, and this has worsened the situation. These causes pass. When the elections are over there may be other (?problems) which will ease or worsen the situation. These are causes which always occur.

The second group of causes is middle-term in nature. They are things, events, processes which developed during the second half of the seventies and with which we entered the eighties. What kind of events are they? They are first of all, if you speak of the development of the entire world, detente, the detente which we have spoken about--and I simply want to remind you that different forces and different countries obtained different results from detente. Those who managed to saddle the horse of detente and sit on it got much, and those who did not manage or did not want to obtained little. The United States obtained little because it did not want and did not manage to sit on that horse. This is the source of its disappointment. It hoped that detente would preserve the inviolability of the reactionary regimes in Portugal, Spain and Greece. Statements to that effect had been made openly, but they have not survived. And so forth and so on.

Then there is another mid-term circumstance which characterized the end of the seventies, economic crisis. It seems to have passed but it seems to still be here because all the symptoms which characterize the crisis situation of the economy are still present, the unevenness in the development of production. Only the day before yesterday, Thursday, the EEC reported that it had to review its former forecasts and plan for a substantial drop, maybe at the end of 1980, and in any case in 1981 again. Unemployment, inflation and the high cost of living are all there at their peaks. This circumstance and the bad forecasts for the future also have their influence on policy. They have an influence on the search for a solution and the solutions proceed along the road we have talked about.

Finally, there are the long-term causes or the bases of processes which are now developing in the world. These in the given case are the processes which determine the future because the mid-term ones will also change--somewhat more slowly under the influence of more complex circumstances--but they will change. The long-term ones operate for decades. What kind of processes are they? They are changes in the correlation of forces of socialism and capitalism, of the USSR and the United States in particular. A new event in the last few years was the establishment of military parity, which had never existed before. In the present case, we shall not strive for supremacy, that is not our aim, but we shall preserve parity. That means that it will not change. Secondly, the change in the correlation of forces between imperialists and their enemies on the whole, including all the forces coming out against the imperialists; here there are obvious and constant changes. The present U.S. policy only leads toward a further growth of opposition to imperialists.

Furthermore, there are complex processes occurring in the Third World. While establishing dependent capitalism in some countries, the imperialists thought that they could make these countries their allies, but they have turned them into their competitors. Finally, changes are taking place within the capitalist countries, social changes within each of them, acute class warfare. We have not seen anything like this for a long time, neither in Europe nor in America nor in other countries. That is the fundamental reason which may cause different zigzags. There may be inevitable periods of rises, drops, aggravation and turns, but the general tendency, the common denominator, the outcome, in the final analysis, will be further progress for the forces of peace, which is the further growth in the possibilities for consolidating peace, strengthening detente, and this is why we speak of historic optimism. I think about our optimism and I think that these are fully justified calculations and justified hopes. To that you have to add that this optimism of ours is based on the analysis of real objective processes taking place in the world, being supported by our general policy, the policy of the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries, and all the peace-loving forces, a policy aimed at making use of all favorable circumstances and moving the world, moving humanity farther down the road of peace, detente and social progress.

[Zorin] Well, we have exhausted our time on the air. Of course, we shall return many a time to discussion of these problems and now all I have to do is thank you, colleagues, for your taking part in our discussion, along with our television viewers. Until we meet again here at our "Studio Nine," thank you.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S.-IRANIAN SITUATION CONTINUES

PRAVDA Report

LD101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Dispatch from PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Escalation of Pressure and Intimidation"]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. administration has taken steps leading to a further exacerbation of the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations. Following the operation to organize the shah's flight from Panama to Egypt in order to prevent the former monarch from being handed over to the Iranian judicial system, Washington has now resorted to overt escalation of its campaign of blackmail and pressure against Iran.

Following a lengthy conference in the White House, in which Secretary of State C. Vance, Secretary of Defense H. Brown, CIA Director S. Turner, Adviser to the President for National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski, and White House Chief of Staff H. Jordan participated, President Carter announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran and the deportation from the United States within 24 hours of the staff of the Iranian Embassy and the Iranian consulates in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Houston and New York.

Analyzing the latest moves by the White House, Washington POST commentator D. Oberdorfer points out that they could be a "turning point" in the Iranian-U.S. conflict. At the same time he expresses considerable doubt as to whether the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran and other U.S. measures will bring an end to the Iranian-U.S. crisis.

Diplomats Humiliated Before Departure

LD092041 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 9, TASS--All the staff of the Iranian Embassy and consulates in the USA left the United States within the time limit fixed by President Carter. The U.S. authorities used the diplomats' departure for another humiliation of the dignity of the Iranian people. Contrary to international norms the authorities subjected the Iranian diplomats to examination at airports and even Ali Agha, charge d'affaires ad interim, was ordered to show his bag which contained the embassy documents. We were treated worse than hostages, stated the wife of one of the Iranian diplomats. At some airports groups of U.S. extremists staged noisy anti-Iranian demonstrations.

Immediately after the Iranian diplomats' departure, agents of the police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the secret service staged a thorough search in the Iranian Embassy, looking for arms which were allegedly hidden in the embassy. But of course they found nothing there.

Attempts To Use UN 'Cloak'

LD091716 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The American policy towards Iran is the subject of this commentary contributed by Yuriy Soltan:

Having severed diplomatic relations with Iran, the United States has taken a dangerous step to escalate its hostile activities against that country. The United States has issued an ultimatum to Iran to make it agree to the American terms of a settlement. President Carter said that if the hostages were not released soon his country would take other actions. The Pentagon's head, Harold Brown, explained that military actions were meant. The American military bludgeon has been raised over the Iranian people who are courageously safeguarding their honor, their principles and their independence.

There is no limit to cynicism, just as to stupidity. Washington is trying to cover up with the authority of the United Nations the blockade of Iran, the economic actions against it, the preparations for military actions. Washington quotes as an indulgence a Security Council resolution of 13 January which allegedly gave the United States the right for sanctions against Iran. There is no such resolution in general. The Carter administration has again resorted to outright deception in keeping with the line it has been pursuing up to now. Washington's hypocrisy has been revealed even more on the issue of the American hostages' release. Up to the last moment there was a possibility that the issue could be resolved peacefully to mutual satisfaction, but the United States has refused to show a constructive approach to the legitimate demands of Iran about the extradition of the shah and the return of the wealth belonging to the Iranian people which he and his family plundered.

By its actions the American administration has again shown it is impossible to rely on its common sense and restraint. Washington found it unnecessary to consult its allies or at least to let them know in advance it was going to break off diplomatic relations with Iran. And now the United States is calling on them to show their solidarity with it. But the capitals of West European countries and Japan are in no hurry with their answers. More than that, the initial reaction indicates that the American punitive measures against Iran are regarded there as in ability of the United States to conduct international affairs by relying on generally accepted standards.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES of London says the U.S. administration was obviously in a state of despair and a total breakdown. A prominent French politician, Michel Poniatowski, declares that the Carter administration has made a mistake in the assessment of the Iranian-American relations. There have been reports from Bonn and some other Western capitals that no sanctions are contemplated there against Iran. The Japanese prime minister, Masayoshi Ohira, has deplored America's latest moves.

The American Government is guided in its actions by unconcealed imperialist interests. Washington has reaffirmed it stakes no on a settlement but on fanning up the conflict that threatens peace.

Possible U.S. Actions

LD091645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Text] On Iranian-U.S. relations, cables from Washington report new measures the Carter administration is preparing to take against Iran. As a spokesman for the U.S. Navy stated, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower, accompanied by the cruisers Texas and California, are to be sent to the Persian Gulf area in the near future. The Eisenhower is one of the largest aircraft carriers in the U.S. Navy. On board it carries 90 fighter-bombers. Another nine vessels are now on their way to Iranian shores headed by the aircraft carrier Constellation.

The buildup of naval might in the Persian Gulf indicates that Washington may use force in the conflict with Iran. UPI reports that the United States is ready to take such measures as a naval blockade of Iran, mining its ports, bombing the town of Qom where Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence is situated, and raids on oilfields and power stations.

Taking the possibility of a U.S. attack into account, the Iranian Government has placed the armed forces on full combat alert. A joint operations headquarters has been set up. Iranian President Bani-Sadr and members of the Islamic Revolution Council have had a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, who approved the work of the council. He stressed at the meeting that the U.S. decision to break relations does not create any problems for Iran. Khomeyni also gave orders for resolute action to be taken to put an end to any disorders that various groups might resort to.

As far as measures announced by the Carter Administration to undermine the Iranian economy are concerned, as Finance Minister Reza Salimi, stated, these will not lead to the results that the United States is counting on. The minister reported that proposals for technical and industrial cooperation with Iran are already coming in from other countries. Iran has also announced that it will halt its oil supplies to any country that joins in Washington's anti-Iranian sanctions.

Washington's Hypocrisy

LD091553 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Washington, April 9, TASS--The hysterical campaign unleashed by the Carter administration against the Islamic Republic of Iran is being intensified in the United States.

An official White House spokesman spoke menacingly at a press conference about a great variety of options as regards additional punitive measures against Iran which could be used if the measures already announced by J. Carter do not yield results desired by Washington. A State Department spokesman has also expressed himself quite unambiguously. He stated quite plainly that the U.S. administration still had other measures to draw upon besides the severance of diplomatic relations and imposition of an economic blockade against Iran so as to be able to isolate that country "economically, politically and psychologically." Commenting on that statement, the ABC company described it as an intention on the part of the United States "to resort to military measures to resolve the problem."

At the same time, Washington is increasing pressure on its Western allies in order to make them join in the application of the anti-Iranian measures announced by President J. Carter. According to New York TIMES, the United States sent its allies a message today demanding that they follow suit and take resolute measures against Iran. According to New York TIMES, the United States demands that these countries impose embargo on their trade with Iran, recall their ambassadors from that country and sever their diplomatic relations with it.

Thus, the U.S. administration follows in the Iranian problem its previously established pattern: first boycott, then applying arm-twisting to its allies.

Again, the events indicate a pattern observed with regard to the Soviet Union when Washington, in its outburst of temper, had unsuccessfully tried to resort to the same means of boycott and pressure. Now these means, which should be discarded in international relations, are being applied against Iran.

The policy of arbitrariness, blackmail and pressure against that Muslim country provides an additional confirmation of Washington's hypocrisy. The fact is that last February during the meeting with Islamic studies departments representatives Carter spoke volubly about his "love" for Muslim countries. He asserted that he felt a most profound respect and veneration for Islam and all peoples professing that religion. He said that U.S. relations with those countries were relations in the spirit of friendship.

This is what the master of the White House asserted at that time. The recent developments have clearly demonstrated the real worth of J. Carter's vulpine steps with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Forgetting its assurances, the U.S. administration has severed diplomatic relations with Iran, cut off trade with it and encroaches on Iranian assets long "frozen" in U.S. banks. Threats are being heard from Washington to use military force against that country.

These are already not words but concrete steps by the Carter administration which can, by virtue of their inconsistency lead to a confrontation, including one in the Persian Gulf area.

At present, many observers consider that the about-turns of Washington's foreign policy have largely been due to Carter's electoral considerations dictated by expediency and his desire to stay in the White House for a second term come what may. Also last February, in an interview with the PLAYBOY magazine which enjoys a dubious reputation, Presidential Adviser P. Caddell clearly stated that a small war uncommonly increases chances at the elections. He even implied he was sorry that the present White House incumbent's predecessors had to deal with Korea, Lebanon, Vietnam, while Carter is still "keeping the peace".

Is it not this kind of rationale that underlies the recent steps by the White House with regard to Iran and is it not the reason why Carter is so persistently striving to arrange a confrontation.

Vashedchenko: Allied Reaction

LD092032 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The Carter administration went to a sharp aggravation of the conflict with Iran by announcing the breaking of diplomatic relations with it, the expulsion of Iranian diplomats from the USA and the application of economic sanctions against that country. Thus, another dangerous step has been made in heightening tension in the region. Washington politicians are obviously losing a sense of responsibility. They are casting aside international law and the traditions of relations between civilized states and increasingly rely on military force, threats and blackmail.

As a result of this tactic the bilateral conflict between the USA and Iran has rapidly developed into a regional one which has created a serious threat to all countries of the Near and Middle East. The Carter administration's latest steps are fraught with a danger of the conflict's growing into a global one.

As the U.S. press reports, under consideration in the administration's circles are different versions of military operations, including the bombing of the city of Qom, Iranian religious centre, planting of mines in the Persian Gulf, a naval blockade of Iran, destruction of Iranian military installations.

The decision to break off diplomatic relations and to apply economic sanctions against Iran was taken in Washington without preliminary consultations with Western allies and with Japan which are now being persuaded to follow the U.S. example. This is being done grossly, in an ultimatum form, actually. Through diplomatic channels and public speeches, Washington officials are bringing pressure to bear on London, Paris, Bonn, Tokyo, and Ottawa these days without reckoning with their interests.

Those interests are considerable, and therefore the U.S. decision was taken rather guardedly in the above mentioned capitals. None of Western allies of the USA so far declared about following the U.S. example. In official circles in Tokyo, it was stated that a severance of diplomatic reltions with Iran would deprive Japan of an important source of oil without which it just cannot do. Japan should take up a cautious and circumspect attitude towards the U.S.-Iranian conflict, S. Okita, the country's minister of foreign affairs said in a speech in parliament today. According to a report of the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the head of the Foreign Ministry stated that Japan cannot participate in the U.S. sanctions against Iran.

France, LE FIGARO writes, "has repeatedly stated already that it is against sanctions and that a severance of relations appears to it an inappropriate solution to the question."

The Government of the FRG announced today that "it is postponing its decision about economic and political sanctions against Iran."

Apart from purely economic considerations, the West Europeans are particularly worried about a possibility of being drawn, contrary to their will, into a military conflict. The present sabre rattling in Washington and direct military threats to Iran give every ground for such apprehensions.

The policy of arbitrariness, blackmail and pressure with regard to Iran is an evidence of the aggressiveness of U.S. hegemonistic aspirations. The gross pressure and the unceremoniousness with which Washington is drawing its allies into an anti-Iranian venture show that it totally disregards their vital interests.

Carter's Measures 'Reckless Step'

LD092314 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Here is a commentary by a political observer of the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, on the United States' policy toward Iran:

The self-styled friend and defender of Islam has thrown off his mask. Seeing that flirting with Iran is fruitless, the White House has taken up the whip again. President Carter broke off diplomatic relations with Iran, banned the export of U.S. commodities to that country, and cleared the way for confiscating the Iranian assets frozen in the United States.

The introduction of this economic blockade has been accompanied by an increase in military pressure. The punitive measures against the Iranian people have exposed the self-sytled benefactor of the Muslim world. They have also exposed the aggressive aspirations and police practice of those who are so fond of hyprocritically talking about love of mankind and humanity.

When President Carter announced the economic sanctions against Iran, he referred to the draft resolution which the United States sought to impose on the UN Security Council as far back as 13 January and which, as is well known, was not adopted because the Soviet Union voted against it. As in January, when it failed to get the Security Council to adopt a resolution that would involve the international community in America's adventures against Iran, Washington does not limit itself to aggravating its conflict with Tehran. All indications are that a risky bluff is being ventured in order to blackmail, by a threat of direct military confrontation, both Iran and U.S. allies depending on oil deliveries from the Persian Gulf.

This bluff is also ventured to give West Europe and Japan no choice but to join the game designed to prop up the shattered positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle and Near East. The New York TIMES calls Mr Carter's measures the last steps before declaring war. Indeed, as history shows, a rupture of diplomatic relations, all the more so combined with a buildup of arms close to alien borders, has quite often been the forerunner of hostilities.

Concentrated in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. fleet which the Pentagon has decided to reinforce with a team of another nine vessels, portends military interference by its presence itself. If U.S. dailies are to be believed, the pilots of the bombers aboard the aircraft carriers and the marines aboard the transport vessels are only waiting for an order to punish Iran.

In Iran, the Islamic Revolutionary Council has published a statement charging the United States with an undisguised aggression against the Iranian people.

The punitive measures announced by President Carter against Iran are a challenge to all the nations in the Middle East and the entire Muslim world. This reckless step is a threat to the universal peace. That is exactly how the world public has assessed the U.S. sanctions.

KUZNETSOV: ASSERTION OF USSR AGENTS IN IRAN 'UTTER NONSENSE'

ID091846 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 9 Apr 80 ID

["Liars Unrelenting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--Commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

The now forgotten, but popular during the rampages of McCarthyism in the United States, call to "look for Reds under the bed" has now been resuscitated by the Washington POST analysts Evans and Novak.

It is true that now they advise to look for "Reds" not in the United States territory but rather, in line with Carter's course to expand "the sphere of U.S. vital interests", far beyond the limits of that country...under the beds in the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

In an article published here today Evans and Novak assert that "the Kremlin has its own agents inside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran who are determined to keep the hostage pot boiling" with a view to "gain eventual control of the Persian Gulf and its oil."

All this is, of course, utter nonsense, which is, however, being spread with a far-reaching aim in mind. Evans and Novak, who are good hands in concocting vicious fabrications with an anti-Soviet smell, would like to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union accusing it of harboring designs of conquest in the Middle East. Thus, they count on being able to distract the attention of the peoples of the area from the activities of the United States proper which has declared the region "a sphere of its vital interests". By producing this fabrication about Soveit agents in Iran, the Washington POST intends to distract attention from real causes of the U.S.-Iranian crisis.

If one is to talk about the origins of the conflict and determine who has brought it to a "boiling point", it should be reminded that the United States bears the blame alone. It is precisely such figures as the former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger and the millionaire Rockefeller who had obtained the invitation for the deposed shah to come to the United States. It was precisely the Carter administration that refused to meet the just demand of the Iranian people to have the former shah extradited which led to the takeover by Iranian students of the U.S. Embassy. Washington, addressing open threats to Iran, concentrated off its coast a biggest naval armada in peace time. On Monday President Carter announced severance of diplomatic relations with Iran, imposition of sanctions against that country and threatened adoption of "other measures".

It is at this moment that the invention by Evans and Novak about "Moscow's agents" makes it appearance. However, it is a futile hope on their part that their crude concoction will be able to take the attention of the peoples off the arbitrariness and the crudest violations of all international norms, to which the Carter administration has been resorting in its reckless and short-sighted policy with regard to Iran.

CARTER MAKES HOSTAGES TRUMP CARD IN 'PREELECTION GAME'

LD092300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The United States is stepping up its campaign of crude pressure on Iran. According to a U.S. naval spokesman, the nuclear aircraft carrier Eisenhower will be sent to the Persian Gulf area very shortly. It will be escorted by the cruisers Texas and California. A further nine ships with the aircraft carrier Constellation at their head are already proceeding toward Iran's shores.

Here is a commentary by APN political observer Vladimir Nakoryakov: [begin recording]

President Carter of the United States has signalled the beginning of a new, tougher stage in the confrontation with Iran. Having concentrated enormous naval forces in the western part of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the United States is continuing to step up tension in the area.

Let us remind you that over 30 warships are already cruising there.

The President returned from Camp David and a tough line against Iran returned with him, one of the newspapers stated pompously. What then happened in actual fact? Using as a pretext the objection by Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, to a handover of the U.S. hostages by the students to the official authorities, President Carter severed diplomatic relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. All 35 members of the staff of the embassy in Washington and consulates in New York, San Francisco, Chicago and Houston have been declared persona non grata and have to leave the country immediately. At the same time, the export of any goods from the United States to Iran has been banned. Although it was being hypocritically stated previously that the ban would not affect foodstuffs and medical supplies, it is now clear that to all intents and purposes exports have already been reduced to zero.

As is well known, on 20 November last year all Iranian assets in U.S. banks were frozen. Now, in addition to this, the United States is attempting to legalize their appropriation.

Monopolies, firms and individual citizens, including the families of the hostages, are literally being called upon to institute lawsuits against the Iranian Government in order that these may be met from the frozen assets. This means that the United States does not intend to return to Iran the riches which the fugitive shah took out of the country but, on the contrary, is trying to warm its hands on them [pytayetsya pogret na nikh ruki]. President Carter also threatened other measures if the steps taken do not lead to a quick release of the hostages. As White House spokesman Powell interpreted: The United States has not ruled out and is not ruling out the use of any measures in solving the crisis.

At present, the U.S. administration is trying to persuade its allies--using all methods--to support Washington's punitive measures. In doing this it refers to the nonexistent UN Security Council resolution of 13 January, 1980, which, as is known, was not adopted.

The problem of the hostages which Carter has made into the main trump card in his pre-election game has been artificially stretched to include the United States' warlike maneuvers.

Observers note that these steps are desinged only to show the American people, that is the electorate, that the administration is taking concrete measures to get the hostages released. But these cannot solve the crisis itself, which is subjecting Carter's future to an ever-increasing risk.

Protecting its imperialist interests and continuing the policy of blackmail against Iran and other countries in the region, the present leaders of the United States are least of all thinking of the hostages, since, to obtain their release, it would only be necessary to examine and satisfy Iran's quite legitimate demands: first, to officially renounce the previous policy of interference in Iran's internal affairs, and second, to return to the Iranian people the billions plundered by the shah and taken out of the country. [end recording]

CARTER, AS-SADAT BEGIN TALKS AT WHITE HOUSE

ID091335 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 9 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Washington, April 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The talks between President Carter and Egyptian President as-Sadat opened in the White House. The talks are devoted to the quest of measures to save from complete failure the Camp David separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Israeli Prime Minister Begin will arrive in Washington in a week.

As the ASSOCIATED PRESS notes, Carter and As-Sadat are trying to inject life into the dragging-out talks on the question of so-called "autonomy" for the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Sector. These talks aimed at deceiving the Arab world made no progress for nearly a year. Such a state of affairs quite suits Israel since this does not prevent Israel from annexing occupied Arab lands. As-Sadat, capitulating under the pressure of the U.S.-Israeli alliance hoped through these talks to cover up the betrayal of the interests of the Arab struggle, to overcome isolation in the Middle East.

As to the United States, the Camp David "peace scheme" that is on the brink of failure can also bury the United States' plans getting entrenched strategically in the Middle East and Persian Gulf areas.

This is why the White House decided to convene again its partners so as to find together with them a new means making the farce that is being staged now look "respectable".

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Carter hopes that at the meeting with As-Sadat and Begin he will be able to work out "directives" for speeding up the talks.

As the press reports, the White House is heartened by "flexibility" of As-Sadat who is prepared to make new concessions to Israel. The Washington POST, for instance, writes that the Egyptian president agreed to "guarantee" to Tel Aviv the preservation of its occupation in "certain areas." Cairo also expressed the wish to cooperate with Israeli forces in border protection.

Observers stress that the U.S.-Egyptian proposals will now be submitted to begin for approval.

It is absolutely obvious that these talks cannot lead to positive changes in the destiny of the long-suffering Palestinian people, cannot bring about a just settlement in the Middle East.

YAKHONTOV: 'CONTINUING AGGRESSIVE 'COURSE' TOWARD NORWAY, TURKEY

ID081355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 5 ID

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "The Militarist's Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] The last few days of March have furnished new evidence that Washington intends to continue its militarist course, which is dangerous to the cause of peace, in an attempt to undermine the structure of detente. [paragraph continues]

Thus, an agreement has been signed between Norway and the United States, the nature of which prompts justified concern among the public of the countries of northern Europe. This document defined the conditions under which U.S. Armed Forces may use Norwegian ports, airbases, railways, roads as well as communications lines and residential and office buildings.

Innocuously called an "agreement on communications lines," the Norwegian paper MORGEN-BLADET says, to all intents and purposes examines the question of precisely where and in what manner American military reinforcements will be delivered to Norway. This agreement is yet another link in the chain of facts showing that Washington is trying to lay its hands on this northern country. It is being forced to depart from a policy which has been declared on more than occasion and the essence of which was that Norway refused to station foreign troops, military bases and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime.

A Turkish-American agreement on "cooperation in joint defense" has also been signed. According to this agreement, the United States gets 26 military bases on the territory of the country on a 5-year lease and in exchange promises to give military and economic aid to Turkey. This aid will come to $450 million in 1980 alone. The Turkish press says in this connection that the agreement opens up the opportunity for the Pentagon to use Turkey for transit services in the event that it is necessary to transfer fighting units and equipment to the area of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. All this is being done to the accompaniment of a propaganda choir singing a false melody about a "Soviet military threat."

It goes without saying that the ruling circles of the Western states are well aware of the worth of these ill-intentioned concoctions. But certain people find them necessary to justify a policy the aim of which is to encircle the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries both from the north and south with a chain of missile, air and naval bases and to try to dictate their will on the socialist community from a position of strength." It goes without saying that nothing will come of this. This is not what the correlation of forces is today. But encroachments on the gains of detente are always dangerous. Peoples demand a stop to the intrigues of militarist and reactionary forces dreaming of a return to the bad memory of the times of the cold war.

TOLKUNOV ON MX MISSILE PROGRAM, PUBLIC'S ANXIETIES

LD101107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "People and Missiles"]

[Text] New York, April--Visitors from the Pentagon have been haunting the American states of Nevada and Utah of late. It is there that the U.S. military-industrial complex intends to deploy 200 new-generation MX ICBMs, each weighing 418 tons. It is planned that they will be moved on huge flatcars by special tractors along circular roads that the Defense Department has dubbed "racetracks." It is proposed to prepare 23 shelters for each missile. The region of MX deployment will cover 15,000 square miles. According to preliminary calculations, this whole venture will cost taxpayers $34 billion.

To their displeasure, the Pentagon officials have met with a far from cordial reception in Nevada and Utah. Everywhere they went, the American press writes they came up against residents' deep concern at the consequences the MX will bring for the area.

Yes, the residents of Nevada and Utah have every reason for concern. The point is that the Pentagon has long had its eye on these states and has made them its fief. In the fifties and early sixties huge areas there were contaminated by radioactive substances in the shape of fallout after nuclear weapons tests at the Dugway firing range. Many thousands of sheep died. And, what was more terrible, people also suffered. Leukemia is now being transmitted to the second generation there. People are also still dying from other illnesses caused by radioactive contamination. In Salt Lake City--Utah's capital --alone about a thousand legal cases instituted by relatives of victims of the Pentagon's tests have been or are being heard. A specially created government commission was forced to admit this a few days ago.

Bare statistics cannot tell the whole story. That is why I decided to go to Utah, to the city of Ogden. However, when the airline ticket had already been ordered there was a call from Washington: "The State Department is refusing you permission for the trip."

What was it all about? After all, the city of Ogden is in a zone that is not among those closed to Soviet journalists.

I telephoned the TRIBUNE, the local newspaper in Salt Lake City. I got city editor David (Kraft).

"The residents of Utah and Nevada," (Kraft) said, "are extremely worried over the planned deployment of the MX nuclear missile complex in our states, which may have adverse consequences both ecologically and socially. Broad sections of the public are protesting...."

According to (Kraft), however, the protests of the residents of Utah and Nevada in no way mean they are against the MX missile in general. It's just that Congress must find somewhere else to put it, he explained....

Yes, many people in this country unfortunately still prefer to live by the "that's no concern of mine" principle, without ever thinking seriously about the consequences the "hippodrome of death" may have for themselves and for all mankind. Moreover, some people, falling for the propaganda ruses of the military-industrial complex, argue in more or less the same way as did one L. Davis, a storekeeper in the town of Alamo, Nevada, who declared: "I certainly don't want the MX missile to show up in our state, but it's better that than the Russians showing up here."

The governors are also alarmed. They have their own worries over the MX. It was learned recently that, despite earlier promises, the Pentagon is trying to evade existing laws on environmental protection in creating the nuclear missile complex.

"If they say we've got to put up with it all, that's the way it will be," Governor R. List of Nevada said, with a helpless gesture, during a speech to residents of one of the areas affected by the creation of a "racetrack."

"It looks as though they don't even regard us as people," local school employee J. Thompson said.

Janet Gordon is an activist in the anti-MX protest movement. Her brother died several years ago, a victim of radioactive contamination.

"My brother was only 27 when he died," Janet recounts. "I will never forget what our family went through. [paragraph continues]

Also, the military said at the time that there was no danger, but I myself have seen government documents claiming there would be deaths, though maybe only a handful. They were lying then and they are lying to us now. No, we aren't people so far as they are concerned...."

It is not just the residents of Utah and Nevada who have been and still are being deceived. "Our citizens are being given the idea that all the nuclear arms programs that have been adopted are necessary for our national security," L. Doherty, a geochemist from Columbia University, says. "Our country is torn by economic and social contradictions caused by colossal but useless military spending and our citizens are being poisoned by radioactive waste. The greed of the weapons monopolies and the Pentagon's military aspirations are threatening our very existence. They are what creates the greatest threat to our national security."

Since the first days after the SALT I treaty entered into force official Washington has steered a course toward creating strategic systems such as the MX, Trident and cruise missiles. At the same time, in the Democratic administration's early months in office the local press wrote much about the White House's "firm desire" to contain the strategic arms race and conclude a SALT II treaty in the near future. "We firmly intend to be persistent and wise in our desire to limit arsenals of weapons on earth to the size needed to insure [countries'] own security," J. Carter solemnly declared at that time.

There would seem to have been no need to hurry over deciding the MX question, especially as many specialists and politicians expressed valid doubts as to the advisability of developing the missile. Thus T. McIntyre, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, warned that the MX "will drag both sides into a new and much more dangerous and expensive arms race in the ICBM area."

There were many warnings. Nevertheless, the Washington POST reported, back in July 1977: "The military-industrial complex is exerting increasing pressure on Carter in an attempt to induce him to order deployment of the superpowerful MX missile." "A program for creating a new mobile missile is being forced through in the quiet of Pentagon offices," the New York TIMES added. "If this missile ever does see the light of day, it will profoundly change the U.S. strategic doctrine and intensify the danger of any diplomatic crisis developing into nuclear war."

The "hawks" pressure proved effective. The nearer the day for signing the SALT II treaty in Vienna approached, the more rapidly the final scenario for deploying the new nuclear missile complex was drawn up. And literally a few days before the Vienna meeting the White House announced its decision to start creating and deploying the MX.

This 200-headed nuclear dragon that is going to be hidden in concrete silos in desert areas of Utah and Nevada is an offspring of the same old "position of strength" policy and was born in the think tanks of the Pentagon and weapons corporations at precisely the period when the SALT II treaty was being elaborated.

The Pentagon's clients have already shared out the orders: Rockwell International has received the contract for developing the guidance system, navigational equipment and the final stage of the missile, Boeing that for the giant tractors and flatcars.

Martin Marietta, Northrop and other military monopolies have also grabbed their slices. That is why the residents of Utah and Nevada are hardly likely to succeed in shooing the MX--the military-industrial complex's latest baby--away from their own doorstep.

"The deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union will definitely promote the speediest construction of the missile complex," Boeing Vice President H. Goldie exults. But by no means everyone shares his joy.

"The new nuclear system, which destabilizes the international situation and aggravates domestic economic ills, is not just a military weapon, but also a weapon for reelecting and keeping in power the Carter administration." That is the conclusion reached by NATION magazine, bearing in mind that the MX is a kind of payoff [otstupnaya] by Carter to the military-industrial complex, which has great political influence.

According to the New York TIMES, the story of the deployment of the MX complex "provides a persuasive example of what happens when arms control agreement, however modest, are sacrificed to immediate political considerations." The newspaper states that "MX missile will offer little in the absence of the SALT II treaty, and the SALT II treaty is much more important than this missile." "Carter has shown weakness in failing to secure ratification of the treaty," the New York TIMES concludes. "He has acted unreasonably in linking ratification with events in Afghanistan. The hasty decision to build the MX missile only aggravates the blunder."

People and missiles.... What can the residents of Utah and Nevada, wrapped up in their own concerns, know of the subtleties of Washington political machinations? They are bombarded daily by streams of propaganda that plays on chauvinist sentiments and warns of the "Russians' intrigues." These people have not experienced the horrors of war; bombs have never fallen on their cities and farms. As yet many of them, in protesting against the MX, are only concerned about the inconveniences the "racetrack" will bring for the normal routine of their life. However, sooner or later they will have to consider the questions: For what purpose and reasons is the "racetrack of death" being created on their land, against whom is it directed, and how dangerous is this weapon to themselves?

OFFICIAL VIEWS FUTILITY OF ATTEMPTS TO CUT SCIENTIFIC TIES

LD101039 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Article by G. Aleksenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology: "So Who Is Losing Out?"]

[Text] By unilaterally halting scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, the Carter administration is to all appearances fully convinced that the barrier it is erecting on the path of the exchange of ideas and technologies will retard the Soviet economy's progress. At the same time it is asserted that these steps will entail no serious complications for the United States. But his conviction is based on a misconception. By "punishing" the USSR Washington is not figuratively but literally punishing the United States.

The position of the initiators of the freeze is based on the popular Western myth of the "technology gap" between the USSR and the United States. Well, what if we look at the state of affairs without bias and turn to specific facts?

Over 20 years ago the first Soviet satellite forced many people in the United States to start to speak in earnest of the high standard of science in the USSR. Since then space has remained the most important indicative sphere in assessing the standard of the science of a particular country. Continuing its long-term space research program from one year to the next, the USSR is launching craft manned by Soviet and foreign cosmonauts. Orbital stations are operating smoothly, and a new transport craft has been successfully tested. The recent 175-day "space odyssey" by Lyakhov and Ryumin set a record for a manned orbital flight.

Not only in space research but also in many other spheres we can see confirmation that a Russian "lag" exists only in the imagination of those who place obstacles in the way of exchanges. There are many spheres of science and technology where the Soviet Union leads. Take just a sphere of vital importance for the economy--energy. In the USSR very powerful hydroelectric power stations are in operation, nuclear power is being developed at an accelerated rate and large-scale AES's are being constructed. The capacity of the Leningrad AES, for instance, was recently increased to 3 million kilowatts and will reach 4 million in the future. Promising installations like fast-neutron reactors are being constructed and started up.

The original Tokamak and Ogra systems developed by Soviet scientists and engineers will make it possible in the future to master the energy of thermonuclear fusion and subsequently build a thermonuclear power station. Our high scientific and technical standard is also borne out by the fact that in the 25 years in which nuclear power stations have been operating there has not been a single accident in the USSR.

U.S. specialists are attracted by many Soviet discoveries and innovations: lasers and methods of smelting aluminum, magnetohydrodynamic generators and new medicines or, for instances, an electron-beam gun which can be used for applying protective coatings to metal and ceramic articles and optical instruments. Soviet scientists' fundamental research is assessed highly in a whole series of fields including important areas like theoretical physics and mathematics, chemical catalysis and microbiology, and the study of cardiovascular and oncological diseases.

Practice is the criterion of truth and it is therefore worth listening to the opinion of those who have taken a direct part in joint work with Soviet colleagues. According to a poll conducted by a group of experts from the National Academy of Sciences under the chairmanship of (Carl Kauzen), three-fourths of U.S. specialists who had visited the USSR under the scientific exchange program assessed Soviet achievements as "outstanding or very good." Frank Press, the President's adviser on science and technology, recently attested that just one of the programs for scientific exchanges with the USSR had enabled the United States to save $55 million.

We have always been ready to share our achievements with the Western states, including the United States, on condition, naturally, that the West in turn shares the results of its research with us. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology now has scientific and technical ties with over 300 private U.S. firms and has signed scientific and technical cooperation agreements with 70 of them. [paragrapn continues]

Cooperation between the USSR and the United States within the framework of 11 intergovernment agreements until recently covered over 300 topical problems of science and technology. These include joint scientific developments, the exchange of patents, the improvement of existing processes and manufacturing methods and the creation of new ones and the exchange of scientific data and documentation. It is important to stress that the sides obtain the maximum possible benefit without detriment to each other's interests. It is characteristic that the United States acquires in the USSR almost as many patents for manufacturing processes as the Soviet Union purchases in the United States.

So why has the thesis of a Russian "lag" become so entrenched in Americans' consciousness? The reason is that the mass information media in the United States either provide no information at all about the USSR's scientific and technical achievements or provide meager and in a number of cases simply distorted information. The world-famous physicist Edward Teller has pointed out that the United States is trying to keep the USSR's progress secret from the U.S. people.

The supporters of the freeze put forward the argument that the USSR is allegedly using "valuable U.S. documentation" for military purposes. It must be stated quite clearly that these allegations have nothing in common with reality. The USSR unconditionally observes all principles of cooperation and carries it out honestly. As for attempts to use scientific and technical and other exchanges as an instrument for pressuring the USSR, this is futile business. Our position is well known: We have not solicited and do not solicit cooperation, regarding it as a mutually advantageous business. We can create any modern machine and develop the technology we need without outside assistance.

The standard of our science is borne out by the fact that one-third of world scientific research is carried out in the USSR. Every fourth scientist in the world is a Soviet citizen. Let those who are erecting barriers on the path of scientific exchanges heed the opinion of Adlai Stevenson, who once said that the Russians respond to such steps by mobilizing their resources to expand their own production base.

The U.S. course toward freezing and halting contacts could in addition lead to the USSR's total reorientation toward other partners and accordingly to the complete loss to the United States of the Soviet market, commodities and technologies. We have reliable partners with whom we maintain fruitful scientific and technical contacts. They include the socialist countries and a number of developed Western countries reluctant to follow the present U.S. policy.

History has proved that bans, embargos and freezes of any kind do not affect the pace of the USSR's progress. As the Washington POST rightly noted recently, the USSR in no case depends on Western science and technology and can do perfectly well without them. It is worthwhile for the United States to think also about what would happen if in response to the "freeze" the Americans are demanding many valuable commodities ceased to come from the USSR.

Science today has gone beyond the framework of national borders. The scientific progress of any country, no matter how large and highly developed, is inconceivable without broad contacts with scientists and specialists from other countries. The self-isolation to which the present Washington administration intends to subject the entire country for the benefit of considerations of expediency can cause tangible harm to U.S. science and technology and the entire climate of international business cooperation.

CHINA

YAKOVLEV: REPRESSION IN PRC CONTINUES; MASS PURGE ON AGENDA

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

["China: Terror and Repressions Continue"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

A national conference of workers of people's courts of the highest instance has been held in Beijing. The chairman of the PRC Supreme Court Jian Hua, who addressed the conference, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO writes, called for a revision of the cases of persons suppressed under the case of Liu Shaoqi, who, as is known, was rehabilitated at the 5th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee in February. He said there was quite a number of such people in the country. In Shanghai alone courts have already revised the cases of more than a thousand people who were brought to trial in this connection with the "Liu Shaoqi case."

Becoming known only now and even then only partially is the true scale of the mass unwarranted repressions that for many years were one of the main means in China for the selfassertion of the Mao Zedong group, a "lever" by means of which the Maoists established their domination over the Chinese people. Ten percent of the six million members of the CPC were expelled and suppressed in the course of the purges conducted in 1951-53.

Several years later, in 1957, a mass campaign of "struggle against rightwingers" was launched throughout the country. As admitted by Mao himself, during that campaign at least 150-200 thousand people were subjected to repressions according to the Chinese press about 20 million communists and intellectuals had suffered during this "campaign." The Chinese people was exposed to a particularly damaging avalanche of repressions in the years of the Cultural Revolution when millions of people were thrown into prisons and concentration camps, or "May 7 schools" as they were known. At a conference of the CPC Central Committee in September 1979 Deng Xiaoping admitted that a hundred million people had fallen victims of political persecution during that period.

Such is the grim past, but what is the situation in China today? Although the people in Beijing speak about a "restoration of legality" in the country, in reality little has changed in China. Conducting a fierce power struggle against their rivals--those who gained prominence during the Cultural Revolution, representatives of the so-called "pragmatic" wing in the Beijing upper crust are making wide use of facts of past repressions to discredit their opponents, but at the same time are resorting to the very same methods that were used in the years of the Cultural Revolution. Continued to be used in China on a large scale are various forms of suppressing those representatives of the Chinese population who are dissatisfied with the leadership's political and economic course, are pressing for changes in the country's domestic and foreign policy.

Connected precisely with this is the recent decision to retain the legal force of the decree on "labour re-education" that was adopted by the PRC State Council in 1957 and gives administrative organs the right to send to special labour camps without trial and investigation any person who for some reason incurs the wrath of the authorities. Indirect admissions of arbitrariness by officials on the basis of this decree appear even in some Chinese propaganda outlets.

Thus, Harbin radio confirmed recently that "there are people who are doing whatever they want and practicing arbitrariness." "Among the people they are called tyrants," the radio went on. "Some of the local tyrants are connected with the public security bodies."

A new mass purge is now on the agenda. RENMIN RIBAO recalls that of the 38 million CPC members a half joined the party in the years of the "Cultural Revolution and should be subjected to "re-education" or purged. In other words, millions of people in China continue to live in fear of repression.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: BURIATSKIY ANALYZES FIFTH CCP PLENUM

ID011450 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 1 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 1, TASS--Despite the entire importance of the 5th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee "the truth about the period of Mao Zedong's reign in the CPC was not said this time again," writes Fedor Burlatskiy, a well known Soviet Sinologist. He contributed to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA an analysis of the regular, 5th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee.

"The 5th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee adopted an important decision of the period since the death of Mao Zedong and the collapse of the 'gang of four', including the decision on the full rehabilitation of the former Deputy Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, former Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic Liu Shaoqi," the author writes.

"The impression might form that historical truth is triumphing. But one question, probably the most important one, remains open: What are we confronted with: the beginning of a serious turn in the domestic policy of the Communist Party of China or a new stage in inter-party struggle?"

"There is no doubt that this event in the life of the CPC and the whole of China, however important, will have only truncated and incomplete consequences as long as the truth about the true inspirer and engineer of the Cultural Revolution--Mao Zedong, is further concealed."

"This truth is necessary not only for restoring memory of the tens of millions of victims of the Cultural Revolution. It is also necessary as the only reliable guarantee of a radical revision of Mao Zedong's heritage, of the domestic and foreign policy of Maoism that is baleful to China."

"No," Fedor Burlatskiy continues, "this time again the truth about the period of Mao's domination in the CPC was not said. Therefore it is early that the 5th plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee 'solemnly declares' that the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi is supposedly evidence that "the Communist Party of China is a serious and honest Marxist revolutionary party which adheres to the principle of respecting facts and definitely rectifying mistakes that are made."

"As long as the entire truth is not said the ghost of Hamlet's father (Mao Zedong) will bother the souls of the Chinese leaders, of all thinking Chinese, will serve as a subject for divisions, disputes and fierce clashes inside the party and throughout the country. Truth about the activities of Mao Zedong is needed by contemporaries and is needed by the coming generations."

"Truth and truth alone--grim, stark, cruel, natural and unbearable truth--this is what the Chinese Communist Party and the entire Chinese people need. This is what can create a guarantee against a recurrence of 'cultural revolutions.' This will open the road to China's effective development along the road of socialist modernisation, truth of edification, truth of avoiding repetitions."

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET TROOP PRESENCE

LD092122 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 9, TASS--The USA is trying to make use of the events in Afghanistan for an expansion of its presence in the area of the Near and Middle East and for the establishment of its dominance over the countries of the region, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), stated at a press conference here.

From the very beginning of the revolution in Afghanistan, U.S. imperialism has been against the progressive transformations which are being effected in the country, the minister pointed out. With support and direct assistance of the USA, China, Egypt, and Pakistan, various terrorist bands are being formed and infiltrated into Afghanistan for the conduct of subversive activity against the new regime for the purpose of overthrowing it. The bandits which operate on instructions of the West burn down villages and schools, destroy roads and bridges, and kill civilians, women, old people and children, Shah Mohammad Dost said.

Therefore the Afghan authorities had to apply to the Soviet Union for assistance, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs pointed out. Taking such a step the Government of the DRA was guided by the provisions of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, concluded in December 1978, as well as by the right of each state to individual and collective defence in accordance with the UN Charter.

The aim of the introduction of the limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan is to uphold the sovereignty of Afghanistan and render assistance in routing the counter-revolutionary forces which act with international reaction's support against the legitimate Government of the DRA, Shah Mohammad Dost emphasised. The presence of Soviet military units in Afghanistan is a temporary measure prompted by the state of affairs, the minister pointed out. They are in the country for stabilizing the situation in a number of areas and do not constitute any danger to neighbouring states or to the security of the region.

The Soviet Union, Shah Mohammad Dost went on to say, is a peace-loving country. It has always come out in support of the Arab people's struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and constantly gives assistance in solving the Palestinian problem. The presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is serving the cause of strengthening peace in the country and in the whole region, he emphasised.

The DRA's minister of foreign affairs also pointed out that the Afghan leadership comes out for the establishment of friendly relations with Iran.

'READERS LETTERS' SUPPORT SOVIET AFGHAN POLICY

LD100749 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Yu. Glukhov "Review of Letters": "The Hand of Friendship and Assistance"]

[Text] Condemning the imperialist aggression against a neighboring and friendly country, Afghanistan, Soviet people are writing many letters to PRAVDA expressing approval of the measures adopted to defend the country's sovereignty and independence. These letters are a manifestation of genuine internationalism and solidarity with peoples defending their legitimate rights.

"I support the assistance, including military assistance, to Afghanistan," Comrade Vydryakov writes from Kherson. "To extend the hand of friendship, the hand of assistance, to stand side by side in mortal combat with an enemy--that feeling is in the Soviet person's blood. This is confirmed by events in Afghanistan," notes Comrade Kazmirchuk from the village of Novo-Berezino, Zhitomirskaya Oblast. "We ordinary Soviet people support and approve with profound consciousness the policy of the CPSU and the government and their staunchness and resolution." The same ideas permeate letters from comrades Abdurakhmanov (Namangan), Lapshina (Moscow), Dubin (Vinnitsa), Labunts (Kiev), Minayev (Donetsk) and other readers.

"As a mother of many children," heroine mother I. Radzhabova writes from Dushanbe, "I approve our state's policy and want the children of Afghanistan to be happy like our Soviet children. I believe the Afghan people will be able to defend their gains."

Western propaganda's fruitless attempts to conceal the imperialist interference in other people's affairs under the guise of the "defense of Islam" or under other signs are angrily rejected by Soviet people as a pitiful lie. "The rulers of the United States, Britain and Beijing are worrying about assistance to Muslims," Comrade Kamalov (Kamyshin) observes. "But look at the facts. The Washington administration--the main accomplice of the Israeli Zionists--helped to deprive the Palestinian Arabs of their homes, courted As-Sadat, that traitor to the Muslim countries, and arms him for the struggle against the Muslim countries; with the shah's help, it plundered Iran, it is threatening that country with the nuclear fist and is setting Muslim against Muslim."

The imperialists' attempts to turn back the wheel of history and intimidate the young republic are in vain. "Whatever machinations the peoples' enemies unleash over events in Afghanistan, the Afghan people will secure victory in the just struggle against the loathsome forces of imperialism and their henchmen." This conviction of A. Demidov (Voronezh) as to the victory of the just cause is shared by comrades Troitskiy (Kharkop), Zubkov (Koszalin, Poland) Ivanov (Kropotkin, Krasnodarskiy Kray), Dyakonov (Leningrad) and other readers. Together with Comrade Marakov (Nizhniy Tagil) they demand: "Imperialists, hands off Afghanistan!"

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES SERVICEMEN'S AID TO AFGHANS

LD100955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent Col V. Izgarshev report: "According to Internationalists' Duty"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 April--"Aggression," "invasion," "occupation," "seizure"...all kinds of loud words and expressions are used by Western and Beijing propaganda in connection with the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. One would like to ask the authors of the television, radio and newspaper nonsense whether they themselves believe what they are ramming down other people's throats. However, this is a purely rhetorical question. Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has never attacked anyone and has no intention of doing so. The USSR is a country of peace. How anyone can have the heart to describe the Soviet serviceman who has responded to a neighbor's request to help him save his home from fire as an aggressor and an occupier!

When Soviet servicemen arriving in the city of Qandahar to help the population found out that many of the inhabitants were suffering as a result of natural disaster and were without food, the officers and men unanimously decided to give the needy one-third of their monthly food ration, free. Soviet military medics gave free medical aid to 850 Afghan citizens, including 97 women and 43 children.

...His name is (Mahmat). He has lived all his life in the east of the country, near the Pakistani border. He sowed wheat, barley, and some oats. Until April 1978 he worked a plot of land rented from a landowner. The revolution gave him land, but he was forced to leave it. Enemies entrenched on the other side of the border were constantly threatening to kill him and his children and destroy their house if he sowed the land, which belonged to the landowner. He is very poor, the peasant (Mahmat). He has a large family, but he is happy that the brothers from a northern land have come to Afghanistan and will not allow the plunderers and terrorists to come back again.

The other day there was a day of voluntary unpaid work in one of the capital's industrial enterprises, the Kabul marble association. It was organized by the enterprise's party committee. Soviet and Afghan servicemen worked alongside the workers on that day. Forty tankmen of the Afghan people's Armed Forces headed by Snr Capt (Gulyam Khazrat) and 35 Soviet servicemen headed by Officer E. Spevakov worked shoulder to shoulder on the plant's plot of land, where vegetables and melons will be grown, and planted trees. It was decided to give everything that was earned on this bright holiday of friendship and labor to the fund for the development of the Afghan economy. (Nur Mohammad Nurmal), secretary of the party committee, and (Mohammad Zarif), director of the enterprise, cordially thanked the servicemen for their selfless labor.

"At a difficult time for the Afghan people," they said, "Our Soviet brothers came to our assistance. Thank you. Your arrival in Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request gives us strength and confidence in the struggle for a better future for the people."

...Four soldiers are standing together, smiling and shaking hands. (Badargul Barat) and (Mamad Vazir) are Afghans. The former is from Paktia, a peasant's son and a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The latter is from Kabul Province. Their companions are the Soviet soldiers Vladimir Sergiyenko and Vladimir Fokin. Both from Ryazan, Komsomol members, with excellent marks in training. What are they talking about?

"You must understand," (Badargul) is saying, "we never had our own land. My father rented land from the landowner, (Gulyam). He paid an exorbitant price, in money and grain. The April revolution gave my father land. (Gulyam) fled to Pakistan. He is threatening to come back and take the land away again from my father and the other peasants. Surely we are not going to let him do that?!"

BAKHTAR REPORT OF AFGHAN STATEMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE NOTED

LD091708 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 9, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan issued a statement in connection with the coming regular session at level of foreign ministers of the Organisation Islamic Conference.

The statement circulated by BAKHTAR agency stresses that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regards the decision of the recent extraordinary session of the Islamic conference to suspend Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic conference as being null and void.

This decision clearly contradicts the charter of the Islamic Conference. Remaining a full-fledged member of the organisation, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses the readiness to take an active part in the coming session. It will send to the session its delegation led by Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. The delegation will be instructed to uphold resolutely the interests of the Islamic world in the struggle against the imperialist and Zionist aggression, for consolidation of peace and security in the Near and Middle East area, as well as in other areas where tension exists.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan holds, the document says further, that putting the invented "Afghan question" on the agenda of the coming session can only distract the attention of its participants from the vitally important problems that have a bearing on genuine interests of Islamic states. This will play into the hands of the imperialist forces that try to sow the seeds of discord among Islamic countries and to aggravate the international situation. If this question, however, is put on the agenda, the Afghan delegation will be prepared to set out the viewpoint of the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the events concerning Afghanistan so as to expose allegations of the imperialist circles about the Afghan revolution. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will make it plain that imperialism and Zionism use the events in Afghanistan as a pretext for the heightening of international tensions, for disrupting stability, undermining detente and as a camouflage for their aggressive plans in the Near and Middle East. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the statement says, will spare no efforts to consolidate Islamic solidarity and to protect vital interests of Moslem countries.

TRANSPORT LINKS BETWEEN KABUL, BAMIAN RESTORED

LD100858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Transport communications between Kabul and the Afghan Province of Bamian have been resumed. As a result of joint efforts by the population of the province and armed forces servicemen, mountain passes were cleared of snow, bridges and sections of the road were repaired. They were damaged as a result of bandit action by counterrevolutionary gangs trying to break off transport communications between the province and the Afghan capital.

BAKHTAR REPORTS ATTEMPTS TO 'LIQUIDATE' PARTY FACTIONALISM

LD091834 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 09 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 9, TASS--A general meeting of the party activists from the city of Kabul, also attended by representatives of workers' and peasants' unions, democratic organizations of Afghan women and youth, has been held here. The meeting participants discussed the progress of implementing the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan on liquidating factional activities inside the party and stepping up efforts towards a further consolidation of the unity of party organizations.

According to BAKHTAR agency, S.M. Zirai, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, delivered a report. He stressed that factional activities and creation of various groupings adversely affects the development of the April revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

He said that Hafizollah Amin and his henchmen had tried to form factions and groupings inside the party before the April revolution impairing its struggle for attaining fundamental aims.

The meeting participants unanimously adopted a decision expressing resolute support for the resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party and their readiness to strengthen the unity of the party and to wage a resolute struggle against all factionists, groupings and elements who oppose consolidation of party ranks, up to their expulsion from the party.

AFGHANS, SOVIETS COOPERATE ON AMUDARYA BRIDGE PROJECT

LD090841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "River Gateway to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, April--Afghanistan is certainly not a country of waterways. There are no navigable rivers or big lakes here and almost all transportation is overland. Nevertheless, in Afghanistan there is a port that is rightly called the river gateway to the country. It is Hayratan, on the western section of the Amudarya.

The 10- and 60-ton cranes are at work in the port from early morning to late evening. Together with port director (Rezai) we visited a motor ship moored in the port. A view of the port opened up before us from the bridge. Huge containers of goods from various countries of the world lay in the open air.

The port director explained:

"Hayratan is the country's main port and it currently transships almost all the goods imported and exported by Afghanistan. It can no longer cope today with the volume of shipments, which has increased sharply since the April revolution. While in 1978 Hayratan's freight turnover was 205,000 tons, last year it almost doubled and this year it will increase by a further 70 percent. The bridge that is being constructed across the Amudarya will make it possible to relieve the pressure on the port. The bridge's traffic capacity will be 800,000 tons of freight per year. It will be yet another important Soviet-Afghan construction project."

PRAVDA: BRITISH PAPER VIEWS LACK OF ANTI-SOVIET FEELING IN PAKISTAN

LD090843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Newspaper's Testimony"]

[Text] London, 2 April--Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH writes today: Almost no anti-Soviet feeling can be detected in Pakistan. All attempts to whip up against the Russians the kind of passions seen last November, when matters went so far that the American Embassy in Islamabad was burned down, have proved futile.

Two weeks ago a halfhearted attempt was made to organize a demonstration against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and hold a march on the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad. The attempt failed. There was no march and no demonstration.

Western diplomats in Pakistan's capital, trying to judge Pakistanis' reaction to the Russian presence in Afghanistan, attach very considerable significance to the fact that, other than a minor demonstration in Lahore organized by a few Islamic extremists, there has been no manifestation of anti-Soviet feeling in Pakistan since the Russians entered Afghanistan.

PRAVDA: PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES NUCLEAR TEST PLAN

LD081407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Pakistani Foreign Ministry's Denial"]

[Text] Paris, 3 April--As AFP reports, the Pakistani Foreign Ministry has denied a report by the Indian Defense Studies and Analysis Institute that Pakistan might conduct a nuclear explosion at the end of this year or the beginning of next. The statement emphasizes Pakistan's readiness to hold "serious discussions" with India on making the area a region free from nuclear weapons.

INDIA'S GANDHI DISCUSSES SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD081405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "I. Gandhi's statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 April--As PTI reports, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared at a meeting with students of the Indian Mass News Media Institute: The Soviet role in Afghanistan must be viewed in the context of the fact that the United States and China are drawing increasingly close. In a short time the United States has become friends with China, and the USSR is suspicious of their joint actions. In this situation the Soviet Union must be certain that it will not be encircled. Then it will reconsider its presence in Afghanistan. India, Gandhi emphasized, is doing everything possible to use its friendly relations with the Soviet Union to resolve the Afghan question. The chief task is to defuse the atmosphere in the region and prevent the cold war becoming a "hot" war. Many countries are unaffected by the Afghan issue, but any escalation of tension represents a serious danger to India.

PRAVDA NOTES BANGLADESH TENSION, DEMONSTRATIONS, ARRESTS

LD091119 Moscow RRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Situation in Bangladesh"]

[Text] Dacca, 3 April--A tense situation has now taken shape in Bangladesh. It is characterized on the one hand by acute disagreements between the ruling Nationalist Democratic Party and the opposition and on the other by demonstrations by the broad masses of working people demanding the implementation of socioeconomic transformations in the country. The leading opposition parties are boycotting the work of the current Constituent Assembly session. On the day the session opened--9 February--there was a national strike; the participants demanded that the government take decisive measures to improve the economy and improve the position of the working population. The national strike set the tone for subsequent demonstrations by working people, who were supported from the outlet by all progressive public organizations and political parties.

The authorities used force to break up the mass actions and demonstrations. The police used tear gas, and firearms were used in a number of instances. The country's democratic forces are subjected to repression. Arrests of leaders of the Bangladesh Communist Party [BCP] began in the middle of March. The following were arrested on the night of 31 March-1 April: M. Farhad, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; (Selim), member of the BCP Central Committee; (Nur Alam), leader of the BCP organization in the Dacca rural district; (Akram Khusseyn), chairman of the students union; (Nabi), one of the leaders of the BCP Women's organization, and 12 activists--members of the BCP Central Committee apparatus. Some leaders of the largest opposition party--the Awami League--have also been detained.

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN MESSAGE ON TON DUC THANG DEATH

LD081319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, SRV prime minister.

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, Soviet communists and all the Soviet people have heard with feelings of deep sorrow the news of the death of the president of the SRV, Ton Duc Thang. We express to you and all the fraternal Vietnamese people our most sincere condolences on the occasion of this grievous loss. A faithful son of the people of the SRV, combat comrade of Ho Chi Minh, a consistent internationalist, a great friend of the Soviet Union, a tireless fighter for the cause of peace and socialism has passed away. Ton Duc Thang dedicated his whole remarkable life as a patriot and revolutionary to serving the Vietnamese people and the ideals of communism. Having at an early age become actively involved in revolutionary activities, he joined the Communist Party at its founding and in all responsible party and state posts, gave his rich experience and creative energy to the cause of independence and freedom of the motherland, to the fight against colonialists and imperialist aggressors for the building of a flourishing socialist society on Vietnamese soil.

The name of Ton Duc Thang is inseparably linked with the history of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. In 1919 he took an active part in the revolutionary action of French seamen on the Black Sea in defense of the young Soviet republic. Ton Duc Thang, who was chairman of the Central Board of the SRV-USSR Friendship Society for a long time, made an important contribution to the steady consolidation of the truly fraternal cohesion and cooperation of our parties, countries and peoples. In sharing with the people of the SRV the grief of the serious loss, Soviet people express their readiness to go on strengthening the indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to give their immutable support to the Vietnamese people in their efforts to defend national independence and in the building of socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

YASNOV MEETS WITH LAO, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATIONS IN HANOI

LD090803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 4 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 3 April, TASS--The USSR party and state delegation headed by M.A. Yasnov met here today with a Lao delegation headed by Souphanouvong. Talks were held in an atmosphere of comradeship and fraternal friendship. On the same day the USSR party and state delegation met with a delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin and Pen Sovan. Talks were held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Delegation Arrives Home

LD052021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A USSR party and state delegation headed by Yasnov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Moscow from Hanoi. It took part in the funeral of the late president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang.

IRANIAN LEADERS, STUDENTS REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS REPORTED

LD091425 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 9, TASS--Iran's President A. Bani-Sadr and members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council had a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni yesterday. Representative of the council H. Habibi said that Khomeyni had expressed satisfaction over the council's work and pointed out that the United States' decision to break off relations does not create any problem for Iran. Quite the contrary, it is better for Iran not to have relations with the tyrant, Khomeyni said. He also gave a directive to cut short resolutely any disturbances to which various groupings can resort.

Speaking yesterday over Iranian radio and television, President of Iran A. Bani-Sadr urged the Iranian people and "the groups that resort to inciting strife and distrubances" to cooperate with the government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council. "The enemy," he said, "can take advantage of only one our [as received] weakness, if it emerges--the differences and rivalry in the struggle for power."

Bani-Sadr announced that he had ordered the forming of a joint operational staff of the armed forces which had been instructed to keep the forces under its command in a state of constant alert for rebuffing a possible aggression.

Touching upon the punitive measures of the United States, Bani-Sadr said that the country is supplied with many necessary things to last it till the end of the year--with food, medicines, and can hold out despite all economic threats. Besides that, he said, we have exerted ourselves to make purchases in those countries that do not follow blindly in the wake of the U.S. policy.

Iran's acting Minister of Economy and Finance Salimi said in an interview with Tehran Radio concerning the United States decision to proclaim an economic blockade on Iran: We have no food shortages and Iran is capable of meeting its needs in food products through domestic production. As to other goods of which Iran has shortage, they are produced not only by the United States. There are other countries that can meet our needs. We are not short of funds. Even if sea lanes are blocked, we shall be able to import the necessary goods by land.

Iran's Petroleum Minister Mo'infar said at a press conference that Iran will stop its oil deliveries "to any country that participates in the economic sanctions against Iran."

Qotbzadeh Press Conference

LD091404 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 9, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh at a press conference held today said that "the United States' decision to break off diplomatic relations with Iran attests to the rashness of the Washington administration that is in a deep impasse". He said that "this decision and the declaration of the economic boycott on Iran cannot create any difficulties and cause concern for the Iranian people." The minister stressed that "if other countries follow the United States' example, Iran will act with regard to them in the same way as with regard to the United States." Qotbzadeh announced Algeria's consent to look after Iran's interests in the United States.

Student Statement

LD091428 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 9, TASS--Iranian students, supporters of the course of imam, who are holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran warned today the United States Government that they will "immediately destroy all hostages-spies, if the U.S. Government adopts the slightest military intervention in Iran." "In this case the criminal United States' Government will bear the entire responsibility for the death of the hostages", says the students' statement.

PRAVDA: MOST OF REVOLUTION COUNCIL OPPOSE BANI-SADR ON HOSTAGES

LD100945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Around Iranian Events"]

[Text] Tehran, 7 April--Ayatollah Khomeyni's office has published a statement which says that until the country's parliament is convened the U.S. citizens taken as hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on charges of espionage and the embassy itself should remain in the hands of "the esteemed representatives of the Iranian people--the Muslim students who follow the imam's course." The statement also points out that the condition of the hostages and their accomodations are good. "The students continue to have full powers to hold the hostages," Kho'ini, the students' spokesman, stated after a meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The decision to bring to Ayatollah Khomeyni's notice questions connected with the U.S. hostages and their possible transfer to the control of official Iranian organs of power was taken at yesterday's session of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran. When it ended a council spokesman stated in particular that "in Iranian politics there are a number of problems of paramount importance on which it is necessary to turn to the opinion of Ayatollah Khomeyni."

It is noted here that the majority of members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council oppose Iranian President Bani-Sadr's proposal to hand over the U.S. hostages to the control of the Iranian Government.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: SAVCHENKO DEPLORES RADIO TEHRAN VIEW OF USSR

NC091933 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "Odd Remarks"]

[Text] The world learned, with anger and aversion, of Washington's new anti-Iranian act, of President Carter's remarks on the severance of diplomatic relations with Iran, the expulsion of Iran's diplomatic corps, the ban on the export of commodities--even foodstuffs and medicine--to Iran, and moves toward the actual confiscation of Iran's assets which have been frozen in America. Even newspapers published in countries which are U.S. allies voice concern about this step by Washington. For instance, the British press writes: The new violent measures imposed by the United States against Iran are further proof that the U.S. administration is not sufficiently capable of using positive position in relations between governments in international affairs.

Iran's Islamic Revolution Council has issued a statement in which the United States is condemned of flagrant aggression against Iran by the measures announced by Carter.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, Iran's revolution leader, has sent a message to the nation on the occasion of the announcement of such decisions by Washington, describing them as a decision to sever relations between the world plunderer and people who have risen to struggle for freedom. In previous remarks, Ayatollah Khomeyni described the United States as "the big Satan" and "the number one enemy of the Iranian people" against whom it engineers satanic plots.

The Soviet Union, which has always supported and supports Iran's Islamic and anti-imperialist revolution and has always been a supporter of the Iranian people in their fight with American imperialism, is not to be considered an impartial observer of the new aggressive attacks by Washington against Iran. Some hours after the announcement of Carter's decisions, TASS agency revealed and condemned them. TASS says: The U.S. Government with its acts is not worried about the future of the U.S. Embassy employees but is pursuing its overt imperialist interests.

It seemed that the matter is clear. But some of the commentaries by Radio Tehran on the subject of "the machinations of the two superpowers"--that is not only the United States of America, but apparently even the Soviet Union--against Iran and against the Persian Gulf area, are incomprehensible. Is it not odd that, at this sensitive moment of great responsibility, when the danger of an American attack has cast its shadow on Iran, the writers of these commentaries aim their heat against a country which consistently supports Iran and supports respect for Iran's sovereignty and security and opposes imperialist aggression?

DETERIORATION OF IRANIAN-IRAQI RELATIONS NOTED

LD092004 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] New York, April 9, TASS--Iranian-Iraqi relations have sharply aggravated in the past few days. Armed accidents flare up on the frontiers between the two countries. There are casualties, as a result, foreign news agencies report.

According to a statement of Radio Tehran, armed groups intruded into the territory of Iran from the Iraqi side and bombarded Iranian oil structures and frontier posts in the area of Amu-Kermanshah from heavy weapons. According to the same reports, invasions also took place in the area of Hosravi. The Foreign Ministry of Iraq sent to the UN secretary general a message in which the Government of Iran is offered to urgently withdraw the Iranian military units from the greater and lesser Tunb Islands and the Island of Bu Musa. In the message it is said that Iraq considers Iran's occupation of these islands to be illegal and does not recognize it.

As it has become known here, the Iraqi Government took the decision on expulsion from Iraq several thousand Iranian Shi'ites. The Iranian Government recalled from Baghdad all the personnel of the Iranian Embassy.

LEBEDEVA DISCUSSES IMPERIALIST OIL EXPLOITATION IN IRAN

NC091955 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] The imperialist monopolies of the United States and of other Western countries came to an agreement 26 years ago, in April 1954, on the formation of the International Oil Consortium to exploit Iran's oil resources. The consortium's monopolies, including the American monopolies Texaco, Standard Oil and Mobil Oil, which assumed the main role, were granted full concession to exploit the oil-producing regions in southern Iran. They were also given the right to prospect for, refine and sell Iranian oil.

As a result, the International Oil Consortium played the role of a government within a government. All this was a crude violation of Iran's economic sovereignty and insured astronomical incomes for the monopolies from the exploitation of Iranian oil.

The scale of imperialist plunder increased, because the international market price of oil, especially of oil products, was constantly increasing. With the exception of the 1973 oil-sale agreement which Iran signed to replace the concession agreement with the members of the former consortium, the status quo was not altered in any way. The oil-sale agreement insured the continuation of the plunder of Iran's oil for the monopolies, which were busy in the role of parasitic middlemen between Iran and its oil consumers. It should be added that that part of the oil income which belonged to the people--after the plundering of Iran by the imperialist monopolies--was spent by the deposed shah to purchase costly arms from the United States and other imperialist countries. The shah and the other members of the Pahlavi dynasty confiscated large amounts of the dollars received from oil sales and were very cleverly using various philanthropic foundations and other phony organizations for this purpose. In this way Iran's national income during the shah's regime was used to guarantee the interests of imperialist monopolies--the American monopolies above all--and to guarantee the increase of the wealth of the shah and his clique.

Now, after the popular, anti-imperialist and national liberation revolution in Iran true possibilities for the use of oil to guarantee Iran's progress and development for the benefit of the people who are the sole legitimate owners of the black gold have emerged. The income gained from oil sales can be a secure source for the implementation of your country's economic programs and can help fulfill the objectives for the sake of which Iranian patriots struggled from the fortresses of revolution against the shah's regime.

VARIATIONS TO KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR STATEMENTS ON HOSTAGES

Comparison of the item entitled "Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr Statements on Hostages Cited" published in the 7 April 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1 with the TASS report dateline Tehran, 5 April published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April 1980 on page 5 under the headline "Around Iranian Events" reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ... by Iranian parliament.

Sharply criticizing U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs, the newspaper KEYHAN writes in an editorial: "The overthrow of the lawful Mosaddeq government, the suppression of the national movements, the creation and strengthening of SAVAK, the creation of the police system of torture, murder and prisons, the CIA's anti-Iranian activity, the plundering actions of thousands of military, political and economic 'advisers,' the establishment of total control over the economy and the market, the plundering of the country's natural resources, direct participation in mass shootings of unarmed demonstrators--all this is just part of the bloody dossier of U.S. domination in Iran which continued for over 50 years."

Paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA reads ... the United States.

Touching, in conclusion, on the country's economic situation, A. Bani-Sadr noted that much still has to be done in this sphere. He included among the new regime's measures promoting the economy's development the nationalization of large industrial enterprises, the abolition of interest on bank loans and the Islamic Revolutionary Council's decision to carry out land reform in the country.

Page H 2, PRAVDA omits the first two paragraphs.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ILICHEV IN LUANDA FOR TALKS

LD100913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Lashkul dispatch "On an Equitable Basis"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Kuznetsov]

[Text] L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, has arrived in the capital of the People's Republic of Angola for consultations with the Angolan side on questions of bilateral relations between our countries and on other international problems, particularly in southern Africa, our correspondent V. Lashkul reports.

In a statement on his arrival in Luanda L.F. Ilichev pointed to the successful development of Soviet-Angolan relations, which are founded on the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola.

NORTH YEMENI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ETHIOPIA

LD091818 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 9, TASS--Recent developments in the area of the African Horn are causing increasing concern of the Ethiopian Government which in its foreign policy firmly abides by principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries, especially its neighbours. This was stated by Deputy General Secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Fiseha Desta, who spoke at a dinner in honour of Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemeni Arab Republic Hasan Makki now on an official visit here.

International imperialism, he stressed, is busy heatically trying to set up military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and in the Middle East for direct interference in the internal affairs of independent countries of the region.

Fiseha Desta called on the countries of the region to give a resolute rebuff to the designs of imperialist powers bent on undermining national sovereignty and independence of sovereign nations. Imperialist manoeuvres, he said, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security of the peoples. In this connection, the representative of the Provisional Military Administrative Council described the fruitful cooperation between Ethiopia and the Yemeni Arab Republic as a major factor of strengthening peace and stability.

Fiseha Desta reiterated Ethiopia's resolve to contribute to the final liberation of the African peoples still under the yoke of colonialism and racism.

In his turn, Hasan Makki spoke highly about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Yemeni Arab Republic and Ethiopia expressing confidence that the Ethiopian people will continue to score new victories in building a new society.

BREZHNEV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR VACATION

LD090946 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev left on holiday today. He was seen off at the airport by members of the Political Bureau, candidate members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS RURAL YOUTH PROBLEMS

LD081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Attracting Young People to the Countryside"]

[Text] At a joint session on 21 March the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions on youth affairs examined questions of further improving production, social and everyday living conditions for young rural workers.

The officials delivering keynote speeches and reports--I.T. Taranov, leader of the deputies' preparatory commission, and representatives of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other ministries and departments--noted that a noticeable step has been taken in recent years in improving conditions for agricultural workers. This is helping to attract young people to work in agricultural production.

At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that in resolving these important questions a comprehensive approach is not displayed everywhere, shortcomings are not being eliminated and reserves and opportunities for creating favorable conditions in the countryside for the all-round development and highly productive labor of young people are not being brought into play sufficiently effectively.

The commissions recommended USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to create conditions to attract young cadres into agriculture.

KOROLEV REVIEWS NEW JOURNAL FOR SCIENCE HISTORIANS

LD091507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[M. Korolev commentary: "Tribune for Historians of Science and Technology"]

[Text] There is a new addition to the family of periodicals published by the USSR Academy of Sciences. The first edition of a new journal VOPROSY ISTORII YESTESTVOZNAIYE I TEKHNIKI [QUESTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF NATURAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY] has appeared. As an epigraph to it, the editorial board (the chief editor is S.R. Mikulinskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences) has used the meaningful and apposite words of the distinguished Soviet scientist and Academician S.I. Vavilov: "Scientific history is as essential to each of as is science itself for our work, for mastering nature and for changing it. We are firmly convinced that science and with it, scientific history, is an essential link on the path of the development of socialist society."

The birth of the journal is eloquent confirmation of the fact that, thanks to the rapid progress characteristic of recent decades, the history of natural science and technology has become a sphere of research in its own right. [paragraph continues]

And cadres of scientists have been formed to elaborate these problems professionally. The relevant Soviet national association is coordinating the efforts of more than 2,000 experts. The new journal--the first periodical of its type in our country--is required to aid the further enhancement of the efficiency and quality of research. It will appear quarterly.

In the policy article "History of Natural Science and Technology: Its Conditions and Prospects," the editorial board regards the further elaboration of questions of Marxist-Leninist theory on the development of science as one of the most important tasks for Soviet historians of science and technology and for their journal. Besides shedding light on the life and work of outstanding scientists, on the history of individual discoveries and on spheres of science and technology, they also plan the regular publication of material on the factors and motive forces behind progress in science and technology, the inter-action of science with production, ideology, and culture and on the forming of scientific schools and collectives.

How is the program implemented in the first issue? Academician B.M. Kedrov's article "The View of K. Marx and F. Engels on the Development of Natural Science" merits attention for the depth and accuracy of its exposition and elaboration of the problems concerned. The science historians M.G. Yaroshevsky and B.G. Kuznetsov have devoted their item to I.M. Sechenov and F. Joliot-Curie. In addition to articles by Soviet authors the issue includes articles from their colleagues in Czechoslovakia and Britain, and alongside items by science historians there are those by naturalists and technologists.

"Science in the Contemporary World," "The Work of Historians of Science and Technology," "From the History of Invention and Discovery," "Materials Relating to the Life Stories of Scientists and Engineers," "Science and Scientists in Our Life"--the diversity of thematic rubrics has made it possible to offer the readers much meaningful and valuable material in cognitive respects, on the outstanding achievements of the human intellect. Experts' interest will be aroused by articles which delve into the heart of the creative problems being tackled by historians of science and technology. There are broad and multifaceted accounts concerning many of the people who form the pride of Russian science. At the same time, the editorial board needs to give thought as to how, in future issues, it will present the glorious path of Soviet science and the authors of its outstanding achievements more vividly and fully.

A speech by Academician M.V. Keldysh appears in the "Features" section. Addressing the delegates to the 13th International Congress on Science History he remarked: "The study of the history of science, of its genesis, its developmental tendencies and its links with the whole of social history is of great significance for the correct understanding of the process of scientific development and for the stimulation of its most important trends. At the same time, the history of science raises before us the thrilling picture of the penetration of the human genius into the world's deepest secrets and the greatest manifestations of the human intellect and examples of the struggle for truth."

We want to wish the new journal success in the creative elaboration of such fascinating and topical problems.

REPORTAGE ON KAPITONOV VISIT TO PRIMORSKIY KRAY

Tours of Vladivostok Enterprises

ID091030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 ID

[Text] Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Primorskiy Kray 7-9 April.

He took part in the plenary meeting of the Primorskiy Kraykom which discussed the tasks of the kray party organization in improving work with the elected aktiv, in raising the role and responsibility of cadres for fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions pertaining to questions of economic and cultural construction and further development of socialist democracy.

Comrade Kapitonov visited the Dalzavod imeni 50-Letiya SSSR plant, met seamen of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, acquainted himself with construction projects in Vladivostok and the work of trade and public catering enterprises.

Meetings with workers, specialists, heads of enterprises and organizations took place. During the meetings they discussed the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's November 1979 Plenum and the tasks set out by Comrade Brezhnev during his trip to Siberia and the Far East.

Primorskiy Plenum Speech

OW091523 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Primorskiy CPSU Kraykom was held at the kray Political Enlightenment House today. The plenum discussed the tasks of the kray party organization in improving work with the elective aktiv and in raising the role and responsibility of cadres in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of economic and cultural construction and further development of socialist democracy.

Viktor Pavlovich Lomakin, first secretary of the kraykom, delivered a report at the plenum. Taking part in the debate on the report were comrades Sharin, first secretary of the Vladivostok Gorkom, Popova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and crane operator at the Nakhodka mercantile port, Zorin, first secretary of the Ussuriyskiy Raykom, Popov, lathe operator at the Ussuriysk locomotive repair plant and secretary of the shop party organization, Karabanov, chairman of the krayispolkom, Kolesnikova, calf tender of the Mayak Kolkhoz in Lazovskiy Rayon and member of the CPSU Kraykom, Udovichenko, director of the Dalzavod plant; Kurdyukova, brigadier of the dairy farm of the Krasnoye Znamya Sovkhoz in Lesozavodsk; Bezvodkova, secretary of the party committee of the Avangard Sovkhoz in Khankayskiy Rayon; Butakov, first secretary of the kray Komsomol committee; Samoylov, crane operator of the Luchegorsk assembly sector of the Dalspetsenergomontazh Trust in Pozharskiy Rayon; and Yeliseyev, first secretary of the Shkotovskiy Raykom.

Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the kraykom plenum and delivered a speech.

In the resolution adopted on the discussions the plenum noted that during the past several years the kray party organization has considerably raised the level of organizational and political work, the fighting spirit of party organizations and the vanguard role of communists, has manifested more concern for insuring that actions match words, for combining collectivism in solving questions with personal responsibility and for developing criticism and self-criticism, and has been more fully relying on the elective aktiv and the initiative and experience of workers, specialists and scientists.

The great majority of members of elective organizations are actively participating in the management of the national economy and the sociopolitical life in the kray. Great work is being conducted by the elective aktiv in soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations and people's control organs. The quality of the elective aktiv has been constantly improving and attention has been devoted to training its members.

But the plenum also stressed that the influence of the elective aktiv on improving all matters in the kray can be more effective. The most important task of party committees and the elective aktiv is to further perfect organizational and ideological training work and raise the role of party organizations in enlisting the kray's working people toward unconditionally fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1975 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and insuring a befitting welcome to Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 110th birth anniversary and the 26th CPSU Congress. Gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations must develop and implement measures for the further improvement of style, forms and methods of work with the elective aktiv and stepping up its role in developing economy and culture in primorye and in communist training of the working people. It is necessary to continue to consistently implement the principles of inner party democracy and collective leadership within the framework of the USSR Constitution. The kraykom plenum expressed its confidence and assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally that the kray party organization will raise even higher the role and responsibility of the elective aktiv, all cadres of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, local soviets, people's control organs and other public organizations in the cause of enlisting the kray's working people toward fulfiling the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and insuring a befitting welcome to Vladmimir Ilich Lenin's 110th birth anniversary and the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

LATVIAN JUSTICE MINISTER APPOINTED PROSECUTOR

ID081039 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 3 ID

[LATINFORM "Chronicle"]

[Text] In accordance with Articles 166 and 167 of the USSR Constitution and Articles 165 and 166 of the Latvian SSR Constitution by order of R.A. Rudenko, USSR prosecutor general, Ya. E. Dzenitis, formerly Latvian minister of justice, has been appointed Latvian SSR prosecutor.

LIYEPAYA GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED AT PLENUM

ID081041 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Mar 80 p 1 ID

[LATINFORM report: "Liyepaya Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Liyepaya Gorkom plenum has been held at which an organizational question was examined.

At the plenum A.P. Klautsen was elected first secretary of the Liyepaya Gorkom. E.M. Ozols was relieved of his duties as first secretary of the gorkom in connection with his transfer to other work. E. Ya. Aushkap, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, and V.K. Vlasov, deputy chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Organizational--party Work department took part in the plenum's work.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN OBLAST SOVIET SESSION--The first session of the Magadan Oblast Soviet was held today to discuss organizational matters. (Dyatel) was elected as chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom. Vinogradov was elected as first deputy chairman of the oblispolkom and Aristova, Kuznetsov and Kusanin were elected as deputy chairmen of the oblispolkom. (Teryagin) was elected as secretary of the oblispolkom. The session also confirmed chiefs of departments and administrations and chairmen of committees of the oblispolkom. Afterward the session discussed tasks of soviets in the oblast in fulfilling party and government decisions on improving work in protecting public order. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 13 Mar 80 OW]

KHABAROVSK KRAY SOVIET SESSION--The first session of the Khabarovsk Kray Soviet was held in Khabarovsk today to discuss organizational matters. Grigoriy Yefimovich Podgayev was unanimously reelected as chairman of the krayispolkom. Viktor Stepanovich Pasternak was reelected as first deputy chairman and Viktor Ilarionovich Butenko, Tamara Sergeyevna Vasekina, Lyudvig Nikolayevich Domogalskiy and Petr Mitrofanovich Salykin were elected as deputy chairmen. Aleksandra Ivanovna Omelchuk was elected as secretary. The kray soviet has established the kray People's Control Committee and appointed Ivan Fedorovich Klepikov as its chairman and Boris Romanovich Borisov and Gennadiy Karpovich Karchevskiy as its deputy chairmen. The session also formed 17 permanent commissions, elected its staffs and confirmed chiefs of departments and administrations of the krayispolkom. Krayispolkom Chairman Podgayev delivered a report on the results of elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets in Khabarovsk Kray and the tasks of local Soviets in the kray. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Mar 80 OW]

KHABAROVSK KRAY PARTY MEETING--Today a kray party aktiv meeting in Khabarovsk discussed a report by kraykom First Secretary Chernyy on the tasks of the party, soviet, economic and people's control organs in fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on measures for the further improvement of work of people's control organs and increasing party supervision over them in connection with the adoption of the law on people's control in the USSR. Meeting participants noted that some positive results have been achieved by the more than 9,000 people's control groups and posts operating at kray enterprises, which are staffed by some 52,000 aktivists, But they also pointed out serious shortcomings in the activities of people's control organs. The meeting adopted a resolution on the matter discussed. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Mar 80 OW]

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE IN KIEV--On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, a students' scientific-theoretical conference, "The Soviet Socialist Way of Life--a Triumph of Lenin's Ideas," was held on 20 March at the Shevchenko State University in Kiev. Most speakers at the conference were foreign students trained at the university from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and other countries--representatives of nearly 900 foreigners studying in the State Univeristy of Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 80 AU]

BOOK ON KAZAKH SUCCESSES--The Kazakhstan publishing house has issued a new book portraying outstanding successes scored by Kazakhstan's farmers in 1979 when the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes delivered to the mother's granaries more than 1.522 billion poods of grain. The collection opens with Comrade Brezhnev's message of greetings to all working people of the Kazakh SSR, and with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Lenin Order to the Kazakh SSR. Articles by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and by oblast leaders, stories by writers and journalists, and other materials show that the crop resulted from the wise and sagacious agrarian policy pursued by the Leninist party. The compilers of the collection paid much attention to the enormous organizational and mass political work carried out by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and agricultural organs in the struggle for the new Kazakh billion of poods, the mass labor heroism and mastery displayed at farmers and all who took an active part in the struggle. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 21 Mar 80 AU]

APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS--On 3 April the participants in the international journalists meeting in Kiev, "the great victory is 35 years old," addressed an appeal to journalists all over the world. The lessons of World War II, the appeal says, remind people on all continents about the need to be vigilant and to tirelessly struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, to foil the unprecedented campaign of lies and slander launched at present by those opposing peace and detente, the inspirers of the arms race and hegemonists. The meeting participants are continuing to tour the Hero City of Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU]

TYUMEN OILMEN SWITCH TO MECHANIZED EXTRACTION

LD091049 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1 LD

[L. Kostylev report under the general headline "Rhythm of Shock Labor": "Oilmen's Success"]

[Text] Tyumen--Oilmen of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Petroleum and Gas Industry Main Administration are now working on 35 deposits, 18 of which they commissioned in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This year they will take over five more sites. Opening up new underground deposits, switching wells to mechanized extraction and high drilling rates are the chief reserve for increasing production of "black gold."

Since the beginning of the year Tyumenskaya Oblast oilmen have extracted 70 million tons of oil, including more than 800,000 above-target tons. The collectives of the Nizhnevartovskneft, Belozerneft and Fedorovskneft administrations are leading in the competition among the main administration's enterprises for a fitting greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST SIBERIA OILFIELDS

LD091051 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "V. Filanovskiy, member of the USSR Gosplan, replies to SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA"]

[Text] The USSR Gosplan has considered the articles "the polar region's difficult gas" and "championship relay race" by L. Kostylev and V. Noskov, published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 22 and 23 January 1980. Much work has been done in Tyumenskaya Oblast over the past 10 years to increase oil and gas production, and preconditions have been created for the further development of the petroleum and gas industry. The chief increases in oil, gas and condensate production in the next few years are expected precisely in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

To resolve this major national economic task it is necessary to bring dozens of new oil and gas deposits on stream in the next few years and increase production from deposits which are already being worked. On the unique Urengoy field, in particular, it is planned to increase annual gas production to 185 billion cubic meters against the 24.7 billion cubic meters actually extracted last year.

The high rate of increase in gas production at Urengoy, the difficult natural and climatic conditions, the inadequate capacities of contract construction and installation organizations and a number of other reasons have resulted in the extremely slow construction of social, cultural and domestic projects and, primarily, housing against a background of general laggardness in the construction of production and nonproduction projects.

Paramount significance is attached to questions of the comprehensive opening up of oil and gas deposits in West Siberia, including at Urengoy. Therefore the USSR Gosplan envisages specific targets for the appropriate ministries and departments aimed at fundamentally improving the state of affairs in this region in prospecting, drilling and constructing petroleum and gas extraction enterprises, energy supply projects, transportation and communication projects and housing, municipal, social, cultural and domestic service projects.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON 1980 FEED PROCUREMENT

LD100851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase the Production of Coarse and Succulent Feed in 1980 and Improve Its Quality." The resolution notes that in recent years production of coarse and succulent feed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises has not met stockraising's growing demands.

During this period there has been a considerable underfulfillment of feed procurement plans on farms in the PSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania and Latavia. Work on organizing the production of hay and succulent and other types of feed has been particularly unsatisfactory in the Mordovskaya ASSR and Buryatskaya ASSR and Astrakhanskaya, Penzenskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Lipetskaya, Kurskaya, Ternopolskaya, Sumskaya, Khmelnitskaya and some other oblasts where average annual feed procurement in the current 5-year plan is down or only negligibly up from the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

In a number of places feed production is primitive; grass, silage crops and roots are not harvested on time; techniques for preparing hay, cured hay and silage are violated and proper attention is not paid to the construction of storage facilities for the feed, as a result of which the quality of the procured feed remains low. There has been a considerable reduction in the amount of work done on the radical improvement of natural feed land and creation of irrigated hayfields and pastures.

The CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum elaborated a concrete program for the development of the feed base. However, the measures it envisages are not being implemented vigorously enough at local level. All this shows that in a number of republics, krays and oblasts party, soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders and specialists have been neglecting their responsibilities in terms of providing stockraising with quality home-produced feed.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers once again drew the attention of party, soviet and agricultural organs to the fact that the shortage of coarse and succulent feed is one of the main reasons for the low productivity of public-sector stockraising and leads to considerable overconsumption of grain which can no longer be tolerated.

In order to fully provide public sector stockraising and livestock privately owned by the population with rich coarse and succulent feed and to economize on grain consumption for forage purposes the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers regard it as one of the main tasks of union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations and leaders to seek a considerable increase in 1980 in production of kay, silage, cured hay, feed root crops and other feeds and an improvement in their quality. The resolution lays down for 1980 the volume of coarse and succulent feed procurement on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises for each republic. It accepts a proposal from union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources on considerably expanding repeat sowings of feed crops on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at other agricultural enterprises in 1980.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are to insure in 1980 the creation of republican reserve stocks of coarse feed for stockraising.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for agriculture are instructed to insure the watering of 1 million hectares of feed crops on nonirrigated land in 1980 (using mobile irrigation equipment). Extra sprinklers and the requisite equipment for this are earmarked for this in 1980.

It is laid down that the acquisition of complete sets of irrigation equipment for watering nonirrigated land and the installation of this equipment will be financed from kolkhozes' own funds or USSR Gosbank credits; in the case of sovkhozes and other state enterprises it will be financed from state capital investments for the development of agricultural production.

A number of industrial ministries are instructed to manufacture and supply agriculture in 1980 with 1,600 km of additional aluminum pipe for mobile watering equipment.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to insure in 1980: The selection by water resources planning organizations of land suitable for watering and the elaboration of simplified technical documentation for its organization; the rapid construction, repair and overhaul of ponds and reservoirs, boreholes, dug wells and water-collecting installations as laid down by work plans.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration is instructed to introduce, beginning in 1980, statistical reporting on the utilization of nonirrigated land that has been watered and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is ordered to organize separate records on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for feed production on nonirrigated land that has been watered.

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and union republic councils of ministers are ordered to insure in 1980: The prompt readying of all sprinklers and heavy-duty pumps and machinery and equipment for the procurement and processing of feed; more work on the repair and technical servicing of the aforesaid machinery and equipment to be carried out and funded by Selkhoztekhnika associations, and also the creation in rayon Selkhoztekhnika associations of an exchange stock of assemblies, units and complete sets of equipment necessary for this purpose.

The USSR Gossnab and supply ministries are obliged to insure that agriculture is supplied with polyethylene film, baling wire and twine and paper sacks out of funds for first through third quarters up to 1 September and out of annual funds up to 1 November 1980.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes (irrespective of their departmental subordination) are being allocated extra materials, equipment and machinery for their needs. The manufacture of containers for the shipment and storage of preservatives is being organized at RSFSR local industry enterprises.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to increase the production of manual hay-harvesting implements at local industry enterprises in order to fully meet the needs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and the population.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production is ordered to manufacture extra manual motor mowers and supply them to agriculture in 1980.

The USSR Gosbank is ordered to grant individual sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, as an exception, in 1980 (within the limits of the plan for long-term USSR Gosbank credits), and according to what local material and technical resources they find, extra long-term credit for expenditure on the construction of storage facilities for silage, cured hay and grass meal, feed in excess of the capital investments specified for this year.

Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry is instructed to insure an increase in production of dried sugar beet pulp from beet harvested in 1980. It is proposed in 1980 to set local-level waste food collection targets for enterprises in the food and meat and dairy industries, public catering, trade and municipal housing offices and targets for forestry enterprises and organizations for the procurement of hay on state forest land and the production of meal from greenery.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have retained for 1980 the previously established procedure for settling accounts with truck owners for the transportation of silage and cured hay and other types of fodder and also the procedure and terms of payment for truck drivers, workers and employees, tractor drivers and other machine operators sent from industrial, transport and other enterprises, institutions and organizations to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to procure feed.

Between 1 October and 1 May 1981, as required by union republic councils of ministers, the Ministry of Railways is obliged to transport for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises coarse feed procured in other republics, krays and oblasts, the rate for the work being 50 percent lower than the existing rate, with no fines being levied for underloading freight cars provided they are fully loaded in terms of the volume of baled coarse feed.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises have the right to set aside in 1980 as bonuses for workers who have achieved the average annual feed production level achieved over the previous 5 years funds totaling up to 30 percent of the value of the feed procured in excess of the aforementioned production level on condition that the feed is of high quality.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted to introduce in 1980 an additional payment for prompt and high-quality fulfillment of work for workers engaged in raising feed crops in the sum stipulated in the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution for work on raising interrow crops.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are recommended to make wider use in 1980 in feed procurement work of payments for completed work (per ton of hay, cured hay, silage and other fodder procured) and make greater use of money from the material incentives fund to encourage workers engaged in fodder production.

In 1980 the rate of pay by the job in hay, silage, cured hay and other feed procurement work is increased by the addition of a sum for the quality and duration of work fulfillment and extra pay in the sum stipulated for harvesting grain crops, on condition that the feed procured is rated first or second class.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the central committee of Agricultural Workers union are instructed to formulate recommendations on wages for fodder procurement workers with a view to varying the extra money paid for the quality and duration of work fulfillment, the increased payment for bringing in the harvest depending on the quality (class) of the feed procured.

It is deemed necessary to introduce in 1980 an extra bonus for leading personnel and specialists on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises for increasing feed production. The bonus will be paid per 1 percent increase in feed production compared with the average annual level achieved over the previous 5 years, in the sum of up to 2 percent of the annual salary for the job, the whole being no more than 2 months' salary per year per worker. The maximum bonus will be paid for the procurement of high-quality feed.

It is laid down that in 1980 full bonuses for leading personnel and specialists on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises will depend on the fulfillment of the plan for the procurement of their own feed, while full bonuses for leading personnel and specialists in sovkhoz trusts, rayispolkom agricultural production administrations and associations in agriculture will depend on the fulfillment of the aforementioned plan on the farms under their jurisdiction as a whole.

If the plan for the procurement of their own fodder is not fulfilled bonuses for leading personnel and specialists on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises, sovkhoz trusts, rayispolkom agricultural production administrations and associations in agriculture will be reduced in accordance with the stabilized system, although by not more than 50 percent.

In 1980 directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are permitted to issue (free of charge) as additional payment for working people engaged in harvesting hay and straw, procuring silage and cured hay and producing artificially dehydrated feed to sell at planned prime cost to working people on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises privately owning domestic livestock up to 10 percent of the procured hay and silage and up to 20 percent of the straw.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and also forestry enterprises have the right to issue up to 50 percent of the hay (free of charge) to working people engaged in mowing and procuring hay manually on land where tractors and machinery cannot be used. There will be no wages for procuring hay that is issued free of charge.

Kolkhozes are recommended to employ the material interest measures laid down by this resolution for working people on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to allocate, out of marketable stocks, passenger cars and motorcycles to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises for sale to tractor drivers, truck drivers, workers and specialists securing high indicators in the procurement of high-quality feed in 1980.

Union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms and trade union and Komsomol organs are ordered to insure the broader development of mass political work directed toward increasing feed production and procurement in 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and industrial and construction organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November (1979) plenums, will make every effort to successfully fulfill the tasks for further strengthening stockraising's fodder base and take the requisite measures to significantly increase the production and procurement of high-quality course and succulent feed.

REPORTAGE ON LAUNCHING OF MANNED SPACESHIP SOYUZ-35

Progress Report

LD091646 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--Under the programme of space exploration, the Soviet Union launched the spaceship Soyuz-35 at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time today.

The spaceship is piloted by a crew consisting of the ship's commander Lieutenant Colonel Leonid Popov and Flight Engineer, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Ryumin.

The flight's program envisages the link-up with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Progress-8. The crew is to carry out onboard the orbital complex the necessary prophylactic, repairing and restoration work to ensure further functioning of the station in manned flight conditions, and also to carry on scientific and technical experiments, the study of the earth's natural resources, and medical-biological research in near space.

The cosmonauts feel well. The on-board systems of the ship are functioning normally. The cosmonauts started implementing the flight's program.

General Shatalov Comment

LD091648 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 9, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from Baikonur Cosmodrome: The Soviet Soyuz-35 spaceship which was launched today is marking the beginning of a new expedition on board the Salyut-6 scientific orbital station which has been functioning in outer space for more than two years and a half already.

As was stated by Lieutenant General of Aviation Vladimir Shatalov, director of the cosmonauts' training, the three main expeditions that have been carried out over the years (for 96, 140 and 175 days) and the four visiting expeditions have shown that the effectiveness of this orbital laboratory can be substantially raised with regular provision of the station with materials and food, provision which has been set up by means of the Progress automatic spacecraft.

The first task which the crew of this Soyuz mission are to accomplish is exactly to appraise the condition of the station and carry out if necessary prophylactic and repair work. It is not fortuitous that this work has been entrusted to Valeriy Ryumin, the cosmonaut who accomplished a 175-day flight on board the station only half a year ago. The cosmonauts of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, and Bulgaria are known to have taken part in the joint expeditions on board the station as well as the Soyuz spaceships.

Leonid Popov, 34, the commander of the Soyuz-35 spaceship, is a professional air pilot. Over the ten years of his work at the cosmonauts' training centre near Moscow, he has participated in preparing a number of expeditions. His cosmic hobby is to handle the problems of studying the earth from orbit.

Flight Engineer Valeriy Ryumin who celebrated his 40th birthday on board the Salyut-6 last year is one of the tallest among the Soviet cosmonauts' group. He is 184 centimetres tall. The physicians who followed the process of his readaptation after the longest space flight found no indications against his repeated participation in the expedition. In the cosmonauts' detachment Ryumin represents the design bureau which handles the development and testing of space equipment.

COSMOS-1171 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD031424 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--Today the Soviet Union launched an artificial earth's satellite Cosmos-1171 to continue the space research.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 105 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--1,017 and the minimal--976 kilometres, orbit's inclination--65.8 degrees.

Equipment on board the satellite functions normally.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH ACADEMY MEETING--A general meeting of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences was held in Alma-Ata today. Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kunayev, president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, opened the meeting. A report on the activity of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in 1979 was delivered by corresponding member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences (Nagirov), chief learned secretary of the academy's presidium. Academician [name indistinct], vice president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, delivered a report on tasks confronting the scientists of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in the light of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. A decision was adopted on the issues discussed. Some amendments were introduced into the statutes of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The session examined organizational questions and elected the academy's presidium in a new composition. Corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kunayev was reelected as president of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. Participating in the general meeting were Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, Kamalidenov and Nazarbayev, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretaries, Grebenyuk, Kazakh Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; and other officials. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU]

KIEV ACADEMY PRESIDIUM SESSION--A presidium session of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, chaired by Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, was held in Kiev recently to discuss the development and adoption in the republic's national economy of the results of scientific research in the physics and technology of low temperatures, and new tasks in this field. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU]

BAM RADIO RELAY LINE--Specialists of construction and installation administration No 3 are working on the entire length of the BAM railroad route. At various points along the route they are installing towers for a radio relay line. They have pledged to complete all technological work from Ust-Kut to Komsomolsk-na-Amure by the end of December. Commissioning of this line will permit reliable communications between all sections of the BAM project as well as stable television program reception. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Apr 80 OW]

PACIFIC OCEAN EXPEDITION--Substances showing exceptionally high antimicrobic activity have been isolated from marine organisms by Far East scientists who have completed research on physiological activity of marine life in the Pacific Ocean zone. This work, of great interest to science, practical medicine and agriculture, has been conducted by an expedition of the institute of biorganic chemistry of the Far Eastern scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences aboard the scientific vessel Professor Bogorov. Specialists from Australia and Western Samoa participated in the expedition together with Soviet scientists. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Apr 80 OW]